The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Renewal of the Disturbances in Paris.

New and More Formidable Barricades Erected.

Repulse of Several Assaults of the Police.

The Barricades Carried by the Troops Without a Shot.

The London Press on the Queen's Speech.

EUROPE.

The Disorder in Paris Resumed—The Troops Carry New Barricades—Tranquility Finally Restored—Disturbances in Marseilles—The Ecumenical Council.

PARIS, Feb. 9—3 A. M.—The disorders broke out again at Belleville and in the Rue du Faubourg du Temple at midnight. Several additional barricades have been erected in the narrow streets. The troops are still in the neighborhood of the scene, but up to this hour have not fired on the rioters. The Police are active, and there are rumors of killed and wounded on the Boulevard Montmartre, (running from the Rue Montmartre to Rue Richelieu,) the Police having made several charges on the position of the rioters there. This point is fully a mile and a half distant from the scene of the disturbances yesterday. Many additional arrests have been made. GUSTAVE FLOURENS, the leader of the disturbances, is still at large, though the authorities are making every effort to arrest him.

12 M.—The morning journals have the following details of the disturbances which occurred last night: "There had been much excitement among the people during the day, which culminated about midnight in new outbreaks. These were not confined to one locality, nor were they on the scene of those suppressed yesterday at La Villette and Belleville, but nearer the centre of the city, and only a few squares from the Palais Royal. New and stronger barricades were thrown up and tenaciously defended. The Police attacked several of these, but were quickly driven off. The military forces were then brought into requisition, which, as on the day previously, carried all the barricades without firing on the crowd. There seems to be a hesitation on the part of both troops and rioters to resort to the use of firearms. Strong detachments of Police have been placed on all the boulevards, with orders to forcibly disperse all crowds. Hundreds of the rioters have been arrested. Several were wounded, mainly in conflicts with the Police, and it is reported some were killed. The *Marseillaise* did not appear to-day. All its editors are under arrest for aiding the rioters. One of the editors of the *Rappel* was also arrested for the same offence. The Ministers remained at the Headquarters of the Police all night. The city is now tranquil.

3 P. M.—The Police and the military authorities have the riot under control, and the city is tranquil.

8 P. M.—The city is now tranquil. A strong Police force is patrolling the streets. Many workshops were closed to-day. A crowd of several hundred persons gathered in Marseilles last night and hissed, and in other ways insulted the Police and gendarmes. They were summoned to disperse, but refused to do so. The Police then charged on them and made a large number of arrests. After an examination of the prisoners this morning only thirty were remanded to prison.

PARIS, Feb. 9, *via* LONDON.—All the editors of *La Marseillaise* have been arrested. VALEE, the printer, refuses to put to press.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Ultramontanes are exceedingly bitter against Dr. DOLLINGER for his letter against the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility. They everywhere denounce him, and in some quarters he is described as Antichrist.

The London Journals on the Speech and Address—Proceedings of the House of Commons—The Telegraph Interruption.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The newspapers this morning comment variously on the Queen's speech, and the debate thereon in Parliament yesterday. The *Times* thinks the weak point in the Ministry is the timid policy on the Irish question, though this is somewhat redeemed by the courage displayed in the matter of the Fenians and the promise to urge vigorous legislation.... The *Daily News* (Radical) only refers to the speech, and the debate which followed, to urge the ballot as the panacea for the national grievances.... The *Standard* (Conservative) considers the Government responsible for the violence in Ireland, yet it has failed to protect life and property there.... In the House of Commons to-day, writs were issued for elections in Southwark and Londonderry to fill the vacancies caused by the appointment of Mr. LAYARD as Ambassador to Spain, and of Mr. DOWSE as Solicitor-General for Ireland. Mr. BRUCE, Home Secretary, promised to introduce a bill enabling aliens to acquire and hold lands in England. The address in reply to the Queen's Speech was agreed to and the House adjourned. An act of Parliament is proposed to protect foreign inventions sent to the Workmen's Exhibition to be held here.... The merchants of Cork complain of the loss of prestige to that city by the transfer of the shipment of all foreign mails save one to the channel ports.... JOHN BRIGHT has gone to the mountains of Scotland to recruit his health.

VALENTIA, Ireland, Feb. 9.—The sudden interruption of telegraphic communication eastward day before yesterday is now explained. While the Government employes were repairing the general telegraph office at London on that day, in order to accommodate the great increase in the telegraphic business occasioned by the change in the system, it was found necessary to cut all the wires to the westward. Communication was soon restored, and the service is now excellent in all directions.

The Schoeppe Case—Argument on the Writ of Error.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—In the Supreme Court this morning, the argument in the Schoeppe case was continued by Mr. MILLER, counsel for the prisoner. He was followed by C. E. MCLAUGHLIN, District-Attorney for Carlisle, for the Commonwealth, giving all the facts of the death of Miss STEINECKE, and defending the chemical testimony brought forward by the prosecution on the trial for murder.

The Ironclad Monarch—The "Star Spangled Banner" Sung on Board.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 9.—The Haydn Association, three hundred strong, this afternoon went down in the steamer *Mahoning* to visit the *Monarch*. They were courteously received by the officers, and after examining the ship sang several fine pieces of music, including the "Star Spangled Banner." Captain COMMERELL thanked them in a brief address. To-morrow the officers of the *Monarch* give a dinner on board, and on Friday noon a hop, which will be attended by the *élite* of the city. On Sunday the *Monarch* will sail.

CANADA.

The Recent Anti-Confederate Vote in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F. Feb. 9.—The Governor of Newfoundland has addressed a Message to the Speaker of the House of Assembly, deprecating the action of the House in informally voting no confidence in the Government, and regretting that the House should have adopted the unconstitutional course of naming to him the member for whom he should send to form an administration, and expresses the hope that no disrespect to him or his office was intended. The House adopted a resolution disclaiming any intention to act disrespectfully toward his Excellency, and stating that its action was founded on precedent.

ALASKA.

The Indian Inhabitants—The Territory as an Agricultural Country—The Fur Trade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to that body a copy of the report on Alaska of special agent C. W. RAYMOND, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army. The report gives an interesting description of the various tribes of Indians on the Yukon River and its tributaries, and expresses the opinion that the prohibition to the introduction of arms and ammunition against them will cause great distress, by depriving them of their accustomed means of support by hunting. Captain RAYMOND thinks there will be no difficulty if whisky traders are prevented from furnishing spirits to the Indians. His description of the country explored shows it unfit for agriculture, the only products of that part of Alaska being furs, which can be taken successfully only by the natives. The fisheries and forests of the coasts of Alaska, however, he considers of very great prospective value and importance. In regard to the Fur Seal Islands, he recommends that the number of seals to be killed annually be limited to 100,000; that a proper revenue tax be levied on each skin, and that the business be placed in the charge of a reliable and responsible private company, under proper regulations, whose interests would be identical with those of the Government, to perpetuate and preserve the seal fisheries.

THE SNOW STORM.

Eighteen Inches of Snow in Lewiston, Me.—Railroad Travel Impeded in the East—The Storm on the Hudson—Drifts Ten Feet High in Pennsylvania.

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 9.—The severest snow storm of the Winter commenced yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a heavy gale. About eighteen inches of snow fell, drifting seriously and putting an embargo on travel. It cleared up this morning.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Owing to the storm last night all through trains were several hours late. No marine disasters had been reported up to a late hour last night, with the exception of an accident to the steamer *Henry Morrison*, which, while attempting to leave the wharf at Deer Island about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, was driven against it by the force of the wind, staving in one of her sides and causing other damage.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 9.—Prince ARTHUR and suite arrived at White River Junction at 4 o'clock this morning, the train having been six hours going a distance of sixty-nine miles. No trains will leave the Junction for Boston until the regular noon train. There is a foot of snow reported at Lancaster. There is about eight inches here, and the snow is drifting. Thermometer 26.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The Hudson River is again closed from Hudson to Albany. The storm has cleard away, and the snow is thirteen inches deep at all points.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., Feb. 9.—Snow commenced falling here on Monday night and continued until Tuesday afternoon, reaching the depth of thirty inches. Drifts reach ten feet and over in some places.

Marine Disasters During the Storm.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 9.—The schooner *M. Fillmore*, from Portland for Cuba, with a cargo of shooks, went ashore during the storm of Tuesday night, near Plymouth. The crew are safe. The vessel will be got off if she receives prompt assistance.... The steamer *Chesapeake*, from Portland for New-York, was aground in Provincetown Harbor to-day. She would come off the next tide without damage.... The steamer *Patapsco*, from New-York for Portland, passed the Highland Light, Cape Cod, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The New-Jersey Lawmakers—Proposed New Ward in Newark—West Virginia—The Virginia Judges—Missouri State Affairs—Kansas Indians.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 9.—In the State Legislature, in the House, this morning, petitions were presented in favor of establishing a public park in Newark, and by the Democratic branch of the Newark Common Council asking for the passage of the bill creating the Fourteenth Ward in that city, so that the deadlock caused by the vote of Mr. CAIN, the bolting Democratic Alderman, in relation to the appointment of city officers might be ended. Among other bills introduced was one authorizing the consolidation of the New-Jersey, Hudson and Delaware Railroad Company with the New-Jersey Western Railroad Company and Sussex Valley Railroad Company, the Hoboken, Ridgefield and Paterson Railroad Company, or any or either of them. The bill creating the Fourteenth Ward in Newark came up on its third reading. After considerable debate, its consideration was postponed. A bill was introduced entitled "A Supplement to an act to incorporate the New-York, Elizabeth and Morris Railroad Company," extending the line and empowering them to extend the road to Newark. The Hudson County Hospital bill was ordered to a third reading.

WHEELING, West Va., Feb. 8.—Mr. WELLS' Registry bill passed the House to-day. The people will elect Registration Boards next Fall and thereafter, as required by the bill; but in the meantime the Governor will give the Democrats one member in each Board. Mr. FLICK'S proposition for universal suffrage passed to a second reading to-day. The lawyers' and teachers' test oaths were finally repealed yesterday.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 9.—Governor WALKER to-day sent a supplementary message to the Legislature, relating chiefly to routine State matters. Referring to the difficulty of finding Judges not disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, he recommends that Congress be petitioned for a general removal of disabilities. The establishment of an asylum for insane colored people is also recommended. The Governor also suggests many changes in the administration of the criminal law of the State.

The Conservative members of the Legislature in caucus to-night nominated JAMES MCDONALD, editor of the Richmond *Whig*, for Secretary of State, and WILLIAM F. TAYLOR for Auditor.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—In the House, yesterday, the proposition to pay the State bonds in gold after July 1, was rejected by 81 to 20. The General School law was amended so as to allow women over twenty-one years of age, who are the owners of real property, to vote on questions affecting the raising of taxes for school purposes. The Senate unanimously passed the bill for the withdrawal of all the Missouri State bonds in the National Bank of Commerce of New-York, and the payment of all overdue coupons.

The Kansas Senate yesterday passed the House concurrent resolutions asking for a removal of the Indians from the State; for a donation of land by Congress for railroad purposes, with a due regard for the rights of settlers, and to compel the Indians to pay for all stock stolen by them. A concurrent resolution passed the House asking Congress to appoint Commissioners to investigate and report the amount of losses and damages sustained by the settlers on the frontier by Indian depredations.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 9.—In the Legislature to-day the Registration bill passed the Senate—yeas 15, nays 12. The impeachment trial of State Auditor WICKLIFFE commences this morning.... This morning's *Bulletin* contains a statement by Judge COOLEY, charging State Treasurer DUBUCLET with defrauding the creditors of the State by discounting their warrants, and using the State funds therefor.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.—The House Committee on Railroads reported a bill in favor of incorporating the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Legislative Changes at San Francisco—Whisky Seizure—A Storm in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The Chamber of Commerce has protested against the bill before the Legislature reorganizing the Fire Department of this city, and has adopted a memorial to Congress, urging the erection of a Government building on Custom House block. They recommend a reduction of pilotage rates, and also the suspension of business on the afternoons of the days of the Camilla Urso Festival. Several hundred barrels of whisky have been seized by the revenue authorities during the past few days, on the same grounds that the 2,500 barrels were seized in August last. Jobbers are now refusing to purchase this whisky until the matter is legally settled.... The Legislature has passed a bill changing the name of Lake Tahoe to Lake Bigler.... A terrific wind storm passed over Virginia, Nev., to-day. Houses were unroofed, chimneys blown down, and several persons seriously injured. One man was killed.

The treasure product of the State of Nevada last year was $13,815,000, of which $3,154,000 were from the White Pine Mines.

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Address of the National Executive Committee—Prayer and Thanksgiving for the Fifteenth Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The National Executive Committee, GEORGE T. DOWNING, President, and F. G. BARBODES, Secretary, have issued the following address to the colored people of the United States:

Your National Executive Committee, created by you in the National Convention, assembled Jan. 13, 1869, to urge legislation looking to the educational, material and political interests of the colored people of the nation, deem that they have at length arrived, in the progress of their efforts, at a probable political consummation of their hopes in so far as the organic law of the Republic is concerned. They recognize that desired result in the anticipated announcement of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which forbids any abridgment of the right of suffrage on account of the race, color or previous condition of any citizen of the United States. They feel that this amendment should, in the estimation of the colored men, transcend in importance even the revered Declaration of our National Independence, inasmuch as it is the practical affirmation of the rights of men, while the other was but the theoretical enunciation thereof. Therefore has it been determined that it is fitting for your Committee to advise the general assembling of the colored people of every State and Territory through the length and breadth of the land, whenever the said Fifteenth Amendment shall have been officially announced as ratified, in order to offer up prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God, and in all proper ways to assure the world of our realization and appreciation of the righteous act of our fellow-countrymen, in constitutionally securing to us that which has always been our just due, but unjustly withheld. Your Committee does hereby thus advise, and takes occasion at the same time to declare, in your name, that this just act of the American people will be held at its full estimation by those whom it enfranchises; that they will make such use of the right thereby secured to them as shall add to the honor and material interests of the country, and that in possession of this right, along with the others previously secured, they will feel that they really have a country to respect and defend, as well as fellow-countrymen towards whom they can cherish the most affectionate regard.

Mr. Seward in Cuba—Reception at Cardenas.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, accompanied by his son and two ladies, arrived at Cardenas on the 28th ult., from Matanzas. The party was met at the depot by a deputation of the volunteer officers of Cardenas, who escorted them to the hotel. About noon the American residents of the place went *en masse* to pay their respects to the distinguished visitor, to whom they were severally introduced by Mr. CROSS, the United States Vice-Consul. The traveling party left Cardenas at 3 P. M., in a special train for a neighboring plantation. The greatest respect and attention was shown them by the civil and military authorities, many of whom urged Mr. SEWARD to remain a couple of days in Cardenas on his return.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—VALENTINE KLEIN has been arrested on the charge of murdering his own child, a babe seven months old. The testimony before the Coroner was that KLEIN came home drunk, when his wife asked him for money to buy bread, at which he became enraged and took a pot of boiling coffee and poured it over the face and bosom of the child. It only lived twelve hours afterwards.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—A freight train on the Central Railroad ran off the track between here and Schenectady. One car was badly smashed, but no one was hurt.... By the explosion of a boiler in a morocco factory at Amsterdam today, a woman named COLLINS was killed.... Three noted desperadoes were to-day sent to the State Prison. One was sentenced for ten years and the others for eight years each by Judge HOGEBOOM, who remarked that his object was to put a check to the increasing crime in this city.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 9.—D. W. KING, commission tobacco merchant, who made an assignment recently, was arrested to-day on a criminal process charging fraud, and gave $3,500 bonds for his appearance at the Police Court to answer. A civil process for damages was also served.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Last night some farmers in the town of Washington, turned out with lanterns, horses and revolvers, and hunted down a burglar, named HAMILTON C. ROBINSON, and brought him to this city and lodged him in jail. ROBINSON entered a farmer's sleeping room about two hours before, and robbed him of $194.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 9.—The three members of the St. Crispin fraternity who have been before the Municipal Court for several days on charges of conspiracy, were to-day held under bail for trial in the Superior Court.

ATCHISON, Kan., Feb. 8.—FRANCIS BUFLERMER shot his wife to-day, inflicting dangerous wounds, and then blew his own brains out. Mental derangement was the cause of the tragedy.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—ROBERT ERVIEN, of the firm of ROWLAND & ERVIEN, of the Broad-street flour mills, died suddenly last evening of hemorrhage of the lungs.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 9.—The Government officers have seized 200,000 cigars, the property of CAMPBELL & SPORE, of Nashville, for alleged violation of the Revenue law.

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 9.—A man, supposed to be a Mr. SINCLAIR, of Lynn, was run over by a train and killed in Salem depot, last night. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—An arrangement was effected to-day, whereby all through passengers on the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Railways can have secured seats all the way, without additional cost.

CORRY, Penn., Feb. 9.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad was held here to-day. EDWARD F. GAY was elected President, and for directors Thomas A. Scott, Charles B. Wright, Charles H. Lee, William S. Lane, John M. Kenday and Edmund Smith. The gross receipts for the past year were $2,074,000, being an excess over the previous year of $300,000.

CONNECTICUT.

Republican State Convention at Hartford—A Harmonious and Enthusiastic Gathering—The Resolutions—Renomination of Governor Jewell.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1870.

The Republican State Convention convened in this city to-day, in Allyn Hall, and accomplished the work of nominating a State ticket, and of presenting a platform for the next campaign, which was done after a short session, in which the best of spirit prevailed. It was agreed upon all sides that the party could not do better than renominate the old ticket, except Lieutenant-Governor WAYLAND, of New-Haven, who has gone to Europe, and for the nomination to this position there was a little strife; otherwise there was no question to excite the Convention, which doubtless accounted for the body being smaller than usual. The Convention was called to order at 10:30 by Hon. BARTLETT BENT, of Middletown, Chairman of the State Committee, and Hon. ROGER AVERILL, of Danbury, was chosen temporary Chairman. Temporary Secretaries and the usual Committees on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions were also appointed. After a short delay the Committee on Credentials reported a list of delegates, which was adopted. Thirty-seven towns were found unrepresented. The Committee upon Permanent Organization reported a list of officers for the Convention, who were elected:

President—Senator WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, of Norwich. Vice-Presidents—E. W. MORGAN, of Berlin, and twenty others. Secretaries—JOHN TWEEDY, of Danbury; EDWARD B. BENNETT, of Hampton; MARSHALL P. DOWE, of Killingly.

Upon taking the chair Senator BUCKINGHAM congratulated the Convention upon the success achieved by the State Administration, and spoke for several minutes very earnestly in favor of a return to a specie-paying basis.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Upon motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Putnam, the Convention proceeded to nominate by acclamation candidates for all the State offices, except for Lieutenant-Governor. Upon motion of ROGER AVERILL, of Danbury, Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL, of Hartford, was nominated candidate for Governor by acclamation, the result being greeted with loud applause. Upon motion of ALBERT AUSTIN, Suffield, HIRAM APPLEMAN, of Groton, was nominated unanimously by acclamation for Secretary of State; upon motion of H. K. W. WELCH, of Hartford, DAVID P. NICHOLS was nominated by acclamation for State Treasurer; and upon motion of Mr. NORTHEND, of New-Britain, JAMES W. MANNING was nominated by acclamation for State Comptroller.

The Convention then agreed to take a ballot for candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. An informal ballot resulted as follows:

Morris Tyler	167
Robbens Battell	92
Scattering	2

Upon the motion of Mr. BEERS, of New-Haven, the nomination of Mr. TYLER was made unanimous, and committees were appointed to inform Messrs. JEWELL and TYLER of their nominations.

THE PLATFORM.

A short recess followed, during which county caucuses were held to nominate a State Committee, after which the Convention came to order, and General JOSEPH R. HAWLEY reported from the Committee on Resolutions the following platform:

Resolved, 1. We look with profound satisfaction and gratitude upon the record of the Republican Party, its devotion to liberty and equal rights, its abundant patriotism in war and its zealous fidelity to the true interests and honor of the country in time of peace. We reaffirm our cordial approval of its national platform adopted at Chicago, and the resolutions of the last State Convention.

Resolved, 2. The experience of the past year has confirmed our confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of General GRANT. We congratulate him and the country upon the general and increasing prevalence of peace and good order in the late rebellious States, the rapidly approaching completion of reconstruction, and the adoption by thirty States of the Fifteenth Amendment to the National Constitution, the crowning work of a magnificent struggle for the freedom and equal rights of all men.

Resolved, 3. The National Administration deserves the warmest praise for its economical expenditures and its scrupulous fidelity in the collection of the revenue, through which it has been able to reduce the debt over eighty millions since March 1, 1869, and we accept its action as amply fulfilling the hopes and pledges of its friends and justifying the highest expectations of its future.

Resolved, 4. That the first act of Congress under the Administration was in accordance with our declaration of the true policy last year; a formal affirmation that when the national debt is paid it must be in coin, except where it is otherwise expressly provided in the original contract, and solemnly pledging the United States to "make provision at the earliest practical period for the redemption of United States notes in coin." We denounce repudiation in all forms, whether through taxation of the bonds, or their payment in paper. We are stoutly opposed to the expansion of the currency. We call for all possible wise legislation and prudent management of the finances, by which we may as speedily as possible, without a violent disturbance of business, resume specie payment, and with it obtain a sound and uniform currency of coin and of paper immediately convertible into coin, believing that no other currency will secure the just rewards of either labor or capital.

Resolved, 5. In both national and State administrations, we call for a continuance of strict economy in all branches, the rejection of all appropriations or loans of credit for enterprises outside of the indispensable machinery of Government, the impartial levy and vigilant and thoroughly honest collection of taxes, the application of a reasonable sum annually to the reduction of the debt, the removal of taxation upon the necessaries of life, and their imposition as far as possible upon luxuries.

Resolved, 6. We favor a tariff abundant for revenue and as far as possible so devised as to relieve labor, equalize the burdens imposed, encourage a diversified industry and avoid strengthening monopolies. We deprecate frequent changes in tariff legislation as deranging the calculations of capital and inflicting unforeseen suffering upon labor.

Resolved, 7. We condemn the action of the Legislature and the Board of Education in sustaining our system of common schools, so essential to a prosperous Republican Government, and we especially approve the efforts made to protect and educate the children employed in factories.

Resolved, 8. We thank the Republicans of the last General Assembly for their successful efforts to secure a short and economical session. While insisting upon economy we approve a generous discharge of all charitable duties, and particularly our obligations to disabled soldiers, and the orphans of those who died for their country.

Resolved, 9. We gladly welcome the speedily approaching proclamation of the Fifteenth Amendment, and insist upon an unhesitating compliance with this as with all other provisions of the National Constitution.

Resolved, 10. We recommend to the General Assembly the passage of a law providing for the election of members of Congress in the Autumn.

Resolved, 11. We heartily applaud the administration of affairs by the Governor and his associate State officers during the past year, and confidently appeal to the people for a triumphant election of the ticket this day nominated.

SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR.

Governor JEWELL was introduced and formally accepted the nomination. In alluding to the work accomplished by the Republican Party, the Governor said:

It has emancipated a race; it has taken 4,000,000 of people from slavery; it has made them free; it has made them citizens; and, thank God, within a month it will have given them all the rights which belong to citizens. It has given a free homestead to every *bona fide* settler on the public domain—a measure which it was impossible for the friends of the laboring men to carry through Congress under Democratic rule. It has established the integrity of the nation of all time and beyond all peradventure, whether attacked by foreign foes or traitors in our midst. It has established the fact that a republican form of government is the strongest possible, as, owing to the intelligence and patriotism of its citizens, its producing class can be the most easily converted into offensive or defensive material. It has made the assertion of the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal, and were endowed with the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, a living reality, so that now all persons, of whatever race or nation, are, or soon will be over this country, exactly equal before the law. Having accomplished this much it is now turning its attention to the measures of peace and progress which the exigency of the times demand.

The Committee appointed to wait upon Mr. TYLER reported that he was present. He was introduced, and in a few words accepted the nomination, and returned his thanks for the honor conferred. A State Convention was then appointed, after which the Committee, about 1 o'clock, adjourned *sine die*, with three cheers for the ticket. Mr. TYLER, the new man upon the ticket, was Mayor of New-Haven in 1864-5, and a leading citizen in that city.

ALBANY.

Passage of the Annual Appropriation Bill in the House.

THE LEGISLATIVE CAUCUSES.

Democratic Wrangle Over the Commissions.

Judge Bosworth Renominated for Police Commissioner.

A Threat to "Wipe Out" the Board of Supervisors.

A Dull Day—Passage of the Annual Appropriation Bill—Meeting of the State Agricultural Society—The Special Sessions Bill, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1870.

This has been a dull day in the Legislature. The Senate transacted little business of interest beyond the passage of the Canal Appropriation bill and making Mr. MURPHY'S Excise bill the special order for to-morrow. Mr. MURPHY'S bill is similar in its provisions to the Excise law provided for in the new charter for New-York. Both parties are to have a caucus this evening to nominate a Regent of the University and a Police Commissioner in place of Judge BOSWORTH.

THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Assembly met at 9:30 o'clock this morning to consider the annual Appropriation bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means on Friday last. A great many amendments were proposed and discussed, but the Chairman of the Committee defended the various items of the bill as reported, and few changes of importance were made. A lengthy discussion occurred on the item appropriating $40,000 to the "Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in New-York. Mr. M. C. MURPHY charged that the Society were in the habit of sending away children, changing their names and their religion, and refusing to their parents all information of their whereabouts; and Mr. FLAGG, of Troy, related a case of a boy 18 years of age, the son of a widowed mother, who was enlisted in the army during the war as a substitute for a son of the Treasurer of the Society, the mother receiving only $250 for the enlishment at a time when substitutes were bringing $1,100. On the other hand, the Society was warmly defended by Mr. WHITE, Mr. BERGEN and others as one of the most useful in the City, and, indeed, indispensable, in view of the 65,000 vagrant children who, Mr. BERGEN asserted, were now roaming the streets of New-York. The discussion resulted in a reduction of $10,000 from the sum appropriated in the bill. The usual appropriation of $15,000 for teachers' institutes in the various counties, which was left out of the bill as reported, was, on motion of Mr. COON, after considerable discussion, inserted. The sum total of the items in this year's appropriation does not vary $50,000 from that of last year when Mr. SELKREG was Chairman of Ways and Means. The bill was passed as amended, and without transacting any other business the Assembly adjourned to make way for the State Agricultural Society, which convened in the Assembly Chamber at noon, with ex-Senator CAMPBELL, the President, in the chair. The report of the Executive Committee was read, showing that, notwithstanding the low degree of temperature during the past Summer, most of the agricultural crops throughout the State were equal, and those of hay, oats and potatoes superior to the average crops of past years. The branch societies in the various counties were represented as having done little more than hold their annual fairs, and the chief contributions to the science of geoponics were stated to have been received from the Farmers' Club in New-York. The Treasurer's report was read, giving the receipts of the Society for the past year in round numbers $39,000, and the expenses $21,000.

THE CASE OF H. RAY.

The Judiciary Committee will to-morrow present its report on the case of HENRY RAY, member from Ontario, who was arrested and taken to Troy against his will to give testimony before the Grand Jury. The Committee, after a full investigation of the law and precedents in such cases, have come to the conclusion that the action of Judge POTTER and the District-Attorney of Rensselaer County was an unauthorized invasion of the privileges of members of the Legislature, and accordingly they are to be summoned before the bar of the House and receive a reprimand.

SENATOR NORTON'S EXCISE BILL.

Senator NORTON'S substitute for the Excise bill provides that intoxication shall not be punishable with fine and imprisonment.

REORGANIZING THE SPECIAL SESSIONS.

The bill to reorganize the Court of Special Sessions in New-York, which was to have been introduced to-day, did not make its appearance. It has been drawn up by the anti-Ring members from New-York, who claim that the Court, as now constituted, only represents PETER B. SWEENY, and that it is made use of to punish his enemies. The bill merely proposes to repeal the act of 1865, by which the Police Justices of the Fourth and Eighth Districts were constituted the Judges of the Special Sessions, and allow all the Police Justices to hold the Court in rotation. The act of 1857 was passed to enable the Republican Party to have a representation in the Court, Justice KELLY being then on the Bench in the Eighth District; but as all the Police Justices are now Democrats, it makes little difference to Republicans who holds the Court. The bill will be opposed by some of the New-York delegation, and its passage is doubtful.

S.

The Vacant Regency of the University and Police Commissionership—Republican and Democratic Caucuses—Dissensions Among the Democrats—The Nominations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The proceedings in the Democratic Caucus this evening afford a fair illustration of the delightful harmony now existing in the happy family of the Democrats who compose the majority of the present Legislature. If they are satisfied with the exhibition, their opponents have certainly no reason to complain. The anxiety exhibited by some Democrats to abolish everything bearing the name of commission throughout the State, merely because it is a commission, suggests the idea that that unfortunate word is destined hereafter to fill the place in the Democratic vocabulary, which the word "nigger" has heretofore occupied. Now, that "nigger" is disposed of, the Democracy will be expected, in future, to fly in a passion and foam at the mouth whenever "commission" is mentioned. The chief importance and the main consolation, so far as decent people are concerned, to be attached to this caucus are the additional evidence it furnishes of the utter impossibility of the dominant party in the Legislature agreeing on any plan of legislation for New-York, or elsewhere, that shall take the place of the Commissions which they are constantly pledging themselves to abolish. If JACOBS' resolution had been adopted, with or without the amendments, it would have been of no avail, for a score of Democratic members were absent while it was discussed, and absented themselves in order not to be bound by any caucus on these questions. They say they were invited to the caucus for a definite purpose, and when that was accomplished there ought to have been an adjournment.

In striking contrast to the Democratic caucus that of the Republicans, held in the Senate Chamber, was characterized by perfect harmony and a dignified and decent manner of conducting business which their opponents would do well to imitate.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republicans of both branches of the Legislature met in the Senate Chamber to nominate candidates for Regent of the University and for a Police Commissioner. Mr. ALVORD was Chairman and Senator CHAPMAN Secretary. The vote was nearly unanimous for ex-Lieutenant-Governor HENRY R. SELDEN for Regent of the University. Assemblyman WHITE, of New-York, then offered a resolution declining to make a nomination for the office of Police Commissioner, as the Police Board is non-partisan. He thought it not best to make a nomination, as the Board have been equally divided politically heretofore. Mr. SELKREG, of Tompkins, thought differently. He thought a good cause had been impaired by apparent temporizing which never benefited the Republican Party. He preferred nominating a capable Republican, and believed the Republicans throughout the State held similar views. Senator KENNEDY, of Syracuse, expressed similar views, and thought that it is particularly incumbent on the Republicans here and everywhere to stand firm and express their views freely, even though they cannot at present control events. Assemblyman GLEASON, of St. Lawrence concurred substantially with Messrs. SELKREG and KENNEDY. Assemblyman WHITE then said that he concurred heartily in the spirit manifested by the other speakers, and withdrew his resolution. Mr. WHITE then nominated ex-Mayor SAMUEL BOOTH, of Brooklyn, which was seconded by Assemblyman SELKREG, and he was nominated for the office of Police Commissioner. The caucus then adjourned, authorizing future caucuses to be called by the presiding officers.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic members of the Legislature met in caucus this evening to nominate candidates for Regent of the University and Police Commissioner. Hon. WM. M. TWEED presided, and Mr. FULLER, of Saratoga, acted as Secretary. Senator MURPHY named for Regent of the University FRANCIS KERNAN, of Oneida. Mr. FLAGG named Hon. HORATIO G. WARREN, of Monroe; he recognized the abilities of Mr. KERNAN, but thought there was something better in store for him; besides, Mr. WARREN resided in the locality where the vacancy in the Board existed. The vote was taken and resulted: For FRANCIS KERNAN, 54; for HORATIO G. WARREN, 9. Mr. KERNAN was declared duly nominated.

Mr. CREAMER hoped that this would be the last time the Democrats of both branches of the Legislature would be called upon to select a Police Commissioner for a locality. Six years ago a compromise was effected between the leaders of the two parties, by which it was agreed that a non-partisan Commissioner should be appointed. Since then the Republicans treacherously abrogated their agreement when they had an opportunity to elect a Commissioner in place of a Democrat whose term had expired. They violated their pledges, and nominated a Republican in place of a Democrat, thus making the Commission a partisan one. He concluded by urging the renomination of Judge BOSWORTH.

Mr. FIELDS would not select a Police Commissioner as a matter of compliment, and, therefore, was opposed to the nomination of Justide BOSWORTH. The New-York Police Department needed vigor and energy. He spoke for himself and for the great body of the Democracy when he said that so far as Democratic appointments were concerned, himself and others were not under obligations to Mr. BOSWORTH, but to the kind recognition of the opposition. He did not want any action here upon which Justice BOSWORTH could hereafter hinge when the Police Department should be reorganized. Although he had a candidate of his own, if Kings County would present a candidate with a united front, he would go for him, and he had no doubt that he would be unanimously nominated. But if Kings County was not united, he had a candidate of his own—a candidate every way worthy—a man in full sympathy with Tammany Hall, and who would devote himself to the interests of his party. He named SHEPARD F. KNAPP.

Mr. JACOBS said it was understood these Commissions were soon to be abolished. That being the case Kings County did not now want a representative in that Board. He expected that soon a measure would be adopted restoring to Brooklyn her just rights, and she would then be able to take care of herself. He did not ask a candidate at this late day. Kings County had heretofore stood upon her dignity and she would continue to stand there.

Mr. CREAMER vindicated Mr. BOSWORTH, and thought his services should be recognized. Mr. FIELDS withdrew the name of Mr. KNAPP and seconded the nomination of JAMES B. CRAIG. Senator MURPHY said two years ago he had the honor to present in Democratic caucus the name of a gentleman from Kings County for Police Commissioner. He failed to secure his election, and the Kings County delegation voted cheerfully for Mr. BRENNAN. Now a change had come over the State. The Democratic Party is in power, and these Commissions are to be wiped out. He did not now wish King County represented in the Commission for the few weeks the institution was to exist. He preferred that Judge BOSWORTH should be retained. By his action here he did not wish to commit his party to any new arrangement that might be entered into hereafter. The vote was then taken with this result: For JOSEPH T. BOSWORTH, 46; JAMES B. CRAIG, 16; SHEPPARD F. KNAPP, 1. Judge BOSWORTH was declared nominated.

Mr. JACOBS moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the representatives of the Democratic Party of New-York, here assembled, pledge themselves to effect such legislation as will restore to localities the right of self-government and secure the abolition of all Commissions imposed upon the Democratic communities by the Republican legislation of the past years.

Senator M. NORTON wanted all Commissions abolished. Senator HARDENBURGH said the Democratic Party had often spoken out on this subject in State Conventions, and there was no necessity for this action now. He would heartily agree with the spirit of the resolution, and he doubted not he would also agree with it on a proper occasion. He thought it not best on the last of this caucus to go into this subject. Senator GENET said the Democratic Party was already committed against Commissions, and it was unnecessary to pass resolutions to that effect. The business of the caucus was ended. He moved to adjourn. Lost. Senator M. NORTON moved to amend the resolution so as to include the abolition of the Board of Supervisors. "The people would do so if they had a chance. It was created by a Republican Legislature, and let us now wipe it out." Senator HARDENBURGH moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost. Speaker HITCHMAN advocated Mr. JACOBS' resolution. Senator HARDENBURGH declared that he would not be bound by the action of the caucus on the resolution. He came here for a certain purpose—to make nominations, and not to pass resolutions. Mr. JACOBS insisted that it was expected of the Democracy that it should not only adopt this resolution, but act in accordance with it. Senator GENET moved to amend by adding all Boards and Commissions created by any Legislature or local authorities, wherever they exist. Senator MURPHY could not vote for such a wholesale declaration, abolishing, for instance, the Board of Education of New-York. Senator GENET admitted his amendment went further than he desired, but he offered it to cover the wishes of the Speaker of the House as expressed by him. The Speaker (Mr. HITCHMAN) said he had expressly stated that the resolution of Mr. JACOBS was broad and full enough to suit him, and that it was invidious to name the Board of Supervisors especially. Mr. GENET withdrew his amendment, and offered another excluding town or school officers, except in the County of New-York. Speaker HITCHMAN protested earnestly against this proposition to exclude certain Boards and Commissions and include others. Mr. FREAR moved an adjournment. Lost, 24 to 28. Senator GENET'S amendment was lost. The question then recurred on Senator M. NORTON'S motion to include the Board of Supervisors. Senator NORTON declared this Board to be an infamous body, and that a majority of the people wanted it abolished. The caucus adjourned without taking action on the motion.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. MURPHY—Extending the term of office of the Collector of Taxes of Kings County.

By Mr. GENET—To amend the General Bonding Law, to facilitate the construction of railroads.

By Mr. CREAMER—To amend the Public Printing act.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill relative to the improvement of Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn.

The bill making appropriations for the maintenance of canals was passed.

Mr. WINSLOW gave notice of a bill to provide for the erection of an Asylum for disabled soldiers.

On motion of Mr. CREAMER the general Excise law was made the special order for to-morrow.

Immediately after the reading of bills the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House, in Committee, took up as the special order the General Appropriation bill.

Mr. FIELDS moved to insert an item of $249,000, to provide for paying the ante-war State debt in coin.

Mr. JACOBS was in favor of paying the interest on the ante-war debt in coin, but thought that that this was not the proper time to make provision for it.

Mr. ALVORD took similar views.

Mr. WHITE sustained Mr. JACOBS' position.

Mr. FIELDS' amendment was rejected.

A motion to reduce the appropriation to the House of Refuge for Juvenile Convicts in the City of New-York, from $40,000 to $10,000, drew out a sharp criticism on the management of that institution.

Mr. FLAGG related instances of conduct of the managers which reflected upon them damagingly.

Mr. BERGEN defended the institution, its purposes and its work.

Mr. KIERNAN declared that this bill, instead of decreasing the expenditures as compared with those of last year, provided for an increase; and this item had been increased from $30,000 to $40,000.

Mr. JACOBS showed by the law that the appropriation last year was $40,000.

Mr. WHITE defended the institution, saying that if our State prisons, filled with adults, were not self-supporting, how could this institution, filled with children, be expected to be. He believed above all others this institution should be sustained.

Mr. JACOBS stated that the increases referred to by Mr. KIERNAN were increases of amounts which do not come out of the State Treasury. In this bill there was, so far as the tax of the State was concerned, an actual reduction of $200,000.

Mr. KIERNAN'S motion to reduce the appropriation to $30,000 was agreed to.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY moved to make it $10,000, which was lost.

An item of $15,000 for teachers' institutes was inserted.

Mr. HITCHMAN moved to reduce the appropriation to the Deaf and Dumb Institution from $60,000 to $40,000. He regarded the appropriation as extravagant, besides there were reasons this year why they should not receive as much as they did last year, when they asked for only $49,500.

Mr. JACOBS stated that the Committee had actually reduced last year's appropriation $45,000.

After further explanation by Mr. HITCHMAN, Mr. JACOBS assented to the reduction, and it was agreed to.

Mr. JACOBS moved to strike out the appropriations relative to the Metropolitan Police and Fire Districts. The proposition being unnecessary, agreed to. The bill was then reported to the House, and ordered to third reading.

On motion of Mr. JACOBS, the bill was then read and passed.

The House then adjourned.

The State Agricultural Society—Utica the Scene of the Next Fair.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The State Agricultural Society met to-day and agreed on Utica as the place for the next fair. The following ticket was elected:

President—SOLON D. HUNGERFORD, of Jefferson County. Vice-Presidents—Thos. H. Faile, Jr., of New-York; Samuel T. Taber, of Queens; Jurian Winne, of Albany; Frank D. Curtis, of Saratoga; Jas. Geddes, of Onondaga; Wm. M. Ely, of Broome; B. F. Angels, of Livingston; Richard Church, of Alleghany. Corresponding Secretary—Thos. L. Harrison, of Lawrence. Recording Secretary—John Haven, of New-York. Treasurer—Luther Tucker, of Albany. Executive Committee—Wm. Chamberlain, of Dutchess; Robert J. Swan, of Seneca; Fordham Morris, of New-York; Miles Ingolsbee, W. H. Watson, of Orleans; Edwin Thorne, of Dutchess; Joseph Julean and James W. Wadsworth.

The Treasurer's report shows that the receipts and expenditures during the past year were each, $39,805 11. F. D. CURTIS offered a resolution approving the repeal of the twenty per cent. duty on animals imported for breeding, as proposed in the new tariff bill. It was adopted. A proposition to hold the annual fair alternately in Rochester and Albany, was submitted and laid on the table. This evening, Professor LOW, of Cornell University, delivered an address on cattle diseases.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Anxious Inquiries About Captain John H. Arthur—Fears that He has been Murdered.

The inhabitants of Blue Point, L. I., are considerably excited over the rather mysterious disappearance of Captain JOHN H. ARTHUR, an old resident of that place, who had been doing business in this City, and was living temporarily at No. 238 South Third-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Captain ARTHUR is the owner of a large farm in the vicinity of Blue Point, which was worked by others. He was engaged himself in the fishing business, and had a contract from a City firm to furnish them with fish for the manufacture of oil. On Thursday, the 3d of February, since which he has neither been seen or heard from, he collected a large amount of money from those indebted to him, and is known to have been thus engaged until 12 o'clock M., when he left the office of the firm from which he had the contract. He was to have been at his residence in Brooklyn at 4 P. M. on that day, but failing to make his appearance on that night or the next day, his friends at Blue Point were communicated with and a strict search instituted. All efforts to find track of him since he left the firm mentioned have been unavailing, and as he was a man of steady business habits, in good circumstances, and apparently without any cares, his friends feel sure that some one, who became aware of his being possessed of a large amount of money which he had collected, decoyed him to some place and there foully murdered him.

Nothing that has happened in a long time has caused such intense excitement in the quiet village of Blue Point, as Captain ARTHUR was both loved and respected by all who knew him. The depot of the South Side Railroad, on the arrival of every train, is besieged by the acquaintances of the missing man, and anxious inquiries are made if anything has been heard from or about him.

Fire in Fifth-Street.

The explosion of a liquid gas lamp at 1 o'clock this morning in the cigar store of ADAM KLOHERDANZ, in the front basement of No. 419 Fifth-street, which is a double tenement house, caused a fire doing a damage of $1,000 to stock, and of $500 to the building, which is owned by NORDSTROM, BYER & VOSS, and is insured for $5,000 in the North American and $3,000 in the Germania. The hundreds of people asleep in the house at the time were greatly alarmed on being awakened by the cry of fire; and finding the front door choked with flames, they fled in great terror, by the rear door, into the yard. Some from the upper floor, however, took refuge on the roof. The fire was, however, extinguished in a few moments, and before any of the excited multitude had been injured.

Lodging for the Houseless Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in to-day's issue of your valuable sheet an article in regard to the manner in which lodgings are provided for the homeless poor. It has always seemed to me a great wrong, and one which ought long since to have been made right. I would suggest that proper accommodations be provided at the Police Stations, or else in houses set apart for that purpose, and, that the City may not be a loser, I would suggest that such lodgers who are able perform enough work to pay for lodging and a plain breakfast.

I am well aware that great numbers make a practice of sleeping at Police Stations, and teaching them to work might benefit them. In the same article you call attention to the filthy condition of the streets. Would it not be a good idea to have the streets cleaned in part by the lodgers?

PHILANTHROPIST.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Feb. 4, 1870.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CREATION A RECENT WORK OF GOD. By the Rector of St. Mary's Church, New-York. New-York: POTT & AMERY.

The writer of this remarkable book says that "his aim has been to furnish the sand, mortar and bricks with which some practical geologist may build up a system of geology in harmony with God's written revelation." We must confess after reading the volume that we think the "practical geologist" would have rather a difficult job to build the harmonious system called for with the materials furnished. The author's facility in "begging the question" in argument is only exceeded by his dogmatism in statement, and the vagaries of his fancy. Thus it is said to be a powerful argument to show that one God is the Author of creation and the Bible, that the triune personality of God is outshadowed through the universe, in the three primary elements of spirit, force and matter; in the three grand divisions of suns, moons and stars; in the composition of the elements of matter out of the three chemical elements of oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen; in the three kingdoms—animal, mineral and vegetable; and so on. The main design of the book is to propound a new theory, of four geological epochs within the last 6,000 years, and in support of this theory,—or *theorem*, as the author prefers to call it,—to interpret the Bible with a literalness which allows the philosopher or man of science the alternative to believe without question or explanation, or to be reckoned an infidel, and perhaps an atheist. A great number of statements, scientific, theological, philological and general, meet the reader on every page, but they are without references by which they may be verified, and their number alone, under such conditions, leads to doubts of their credibility. We are sorry to find fault with a work which aims to harmonize Geology and Revelation, but this one not only fails to harmonize,—it widens the existing breach, and adds to the present discord.

WESTBROOK PARSONAGE. By HARRIET B. MCKEEVER. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER.

This story belongs to the class of what are termed "religious novels." The author seems to think that her work will be severely criticised, because it is opposed to the present ritualistic revival in a portion of the Episcopal Church. We think her fears are groundless, for if all controversial writings were as free from venom and as mild in their statements as *Westbrook Parsonage*, the Church would be more peaceful, not to say better, than it is. The author traces the married life of a young girl who has chosen for her husband an Episcopal clergyman, through years of mingled cloud and sunshine, which are blessed by the peace of a good conscience, the satisfaction which the faithful performance of duty ever brings, and the favor of God. In the delineation of this quiet, Christian life, there are frequent opportunities for an effective contrast between the principles and practices of what are termed "sacramentarians," and those of the "evangelicals,"—in plain language, the "High Church" and "Low Church" Episcopalians,—and the contrast is always drawn in favor of the latter, but without bitterness or rancor. Some of the characters, like Dr. Hastings and his wife, and Father Morgan, are evidently drawn from life by a loving hand, and therefore inspire a kind of personal interest in the reader, but the book does not rise above the level of works of its class, and its influence and interest will be confined to a small circle of readers.

MRS. GERALD'S NIECE. A Novel. By Lady GEORGIANA FULLERTON. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1870.

Lady GEORGIANA FULLERTON gives us—as she always does—a pretty and interesting story, full of pleasant glimpses of English country life, and introducing several charmingly unaffected—not "fast"—young girls. But it certainly seems a violation of decorum and to indicate a want of proper respect for religion to make it a subject of conversation and controversy upon ordinary occasions, and there is a degree of indelicacy in exposing to the public gaze, through the medium of fiction, thoughts and feelings which should be held sacred. The book is written in the interest of Catholicism, the arguments are well maintained, and the Ritualists as well as others have fair play; but the contest seems to be out of place, and runs the risk of becoming tiresome. The character of Ida is beautifully drawn, and there is much pathos and true feeling in the scenes between Annie and her newly-found mother. Edgar, though true to nature, is not particularly attractive, and he is priggish and ill-tempered and scarcely deserves the devotion lavished upon him by both ladies.

SOUVENIRS OF CELEBRATED COMPOSERS. Twelve Numbers. New-York: W. H. OAKES.

The love for good music spreads so rapidly among us that the advantage of being able to obtain the works of great masters at a moderate price is sure to be appreciated. On the productions of such men as BEETHOVEN, MOZART, WEBER and ROSSINI time has no influence, and the tiny but beautifully-executed *Souvenirs* of these and other great composers before us revive pleasant memories in an attractive form. The music in these little works being engraved, a greater degree of clearness is achieved than is possible by any other process, and the photographic portraits which embellish each number greatly enhance their value.

—The *Unabridged American Edition of Dr. William Smith's Dictionary of the Bible* has reached part XXII. This edition, which is prepared by Professor H. B. HACKETT, D. D., and EZRA ABBOT, LL. D., the Assistant Librarian of Hoyward University, will leave little to desire in the way of interpretation. The subjects are treated with thoroughness and perspicacity, and abundant references enable the student to consult original authorities. In the present number there are elaborate articles upon the Passover, Paul, Pentateuch, Pentecost, Peter, Pharaoh, and other topics. The print of the work is fair, the illustrations excellent, and the entire mechanical execution good.

—*The Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review* is largely occupied with articles bearing upon the recent reunion of the Presbyterian Church, containing also long reviews of the lives of Dr. SAMUEL MILLER and J. ADDISON ALEXANDER, D. D. It maintains its high literary and theological character by articles upon the "Literature of Civil Service Reform" and "The Reign of Law." Some liberal gentlemen have contributed a fund to send this review for one-third of its price to Presbyterian pastors whose salary is not over $1,000 a year. Such a help to clergymen will be duly appreciated.

—The announcement that Mr. PARKE GODWIN is to take charge, as editor, of *Putnam's Magazine*, beginning with the April number, will be received with general satisfaction. Long known and respected as a powerful and cultivated writer, Mr. GODWIN, when an editor of the *Evening Post*, materially assisted in gaining for that journal its important influence; and his name is a warrant for the vigor and literary excellence which we all desire to see in *Putnam's*, but which have not always been forthcoming. We congratulate on this arrangement the three parties concerned—that is to say, the public, whose advantage in it should be great; the publisher, who, while relieved by the change in one way, cannot fail to be reimbursed in another; and Mr. GODWIN himself, who will find, we may hope, in this new field, congenial employment for his active mind, while avoiding the unremitting strain of daily journalism.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Speculations Concerning Death by the Guillotine—English Views of American Affairs—Mrs. Stowe on Byron—Free Trade in Cabs—Morality of Fox Hunting—Religious Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1869.

The *affaire* TRAUPMANN and the *affaire* BONAPARTE are out of my beat, and unless the Atlantic combined telegraph companies have struck, you have known all the facts, possibly somewhat more, as they occurred. There is, however, a speculation about the guillotine which is renewed at every execution. It is, whether a man suffers long after his head is cut off. A Paris *savant* has just published a calculation that the man, residing in his seat of consciousness, the brain, may be tolerably uncomfortable for three hours after his head falls into the basket of sawdust. A hen runs about with her head cut off, and a turtle lives for nine days in the same condition without seeming the worse for its trifling loss. I see plenty of people, also, with no heads to speak of, and TRAUPMANN'S was not much loss to him. The French *savant*, however, gives up the body, and pays all his attention to the head, which, he says, retains its consciousness an hour and is alive about three hours. The man who has lost an arm or leg may be able to imagine the sensations of one suddenly deprived of his whole body.

As you may suppose, Englishmen are congratulating themselves upon their good fortune in being hanged, even by their poor bungling old hangman. I should not have meddled with the ghastly subject only that I happen to have a little smattering of physiology, and can give, perhaps, some comfort to my friends whose heads are likely to be separated more or less from their bodies. The condition of consciousness to the brain is the regular supply of a certain quantity of oxygenated blood. Too large a quantity produces insensibility from apoplexy. Too small a supply produces insensibility from syncopy. The hangman's rope produces almost instant apoplexy; the headsman's ax produces instant syncope. Deprived of blood, the brain has no power to think or feel. The gentleman who invented the guillotine made no blunder, though he never had, as is popularly supposed, an opportunity of personally testing his invention, for he died in his bed, at a good old age, highly respected as a successful philanthropist.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF AMERICA.

As I happen to be just now the power that can the giftie gie you, to see yourselves as others see you, I must favor you with a bit of leader craft from Birmingham. The *Post* informs its great midland public that

> "Grandeur in size and thoroughness in principle are generally among the characteristics of things and people in America. Their railways count their lengths by hundreds of miles, where ours are measured by tens; their orchestras embrace the performances of armies of blacksmiths and large detachments of artillery; and their ordinary party movements in politics assume the dimensions of immense organizations, with 'platforms' which are to modify not only the action but the character of the population of the whole country. They will pay off a great national debt while we are counting what the interest will amount to; and will add a province or create a new State while we are settling the boundaries of an assize district. On the same magnificent scale most of their operations are planned, and in their trade strikes they maintain the dignity of their nation."

Then it goes on to record the proceedings of the telegraph strike, which, beginning in San Francisco, bids fair to reach to earth's remotest bounds, and may even infect the twenty thousand British and Irish young ladies who, on and after the 29th of January, will send our messages from all the Post Offices of the British Kingdom. But I doubt if these maidens will ever strike. British mothers, in their favorite magazine, have upheld the practice of striking their grown-up daughters, whipping them with canes, straps and birch rods; but I have never heard that the daughters strike back. And my only knowledge on the subject is how they strike a stranger. Hon. GRANTLEY BERKELEY, in the introduction to his latest work, *Tales of Life and Death*, tells us that "Eve was not afraid of catching the measles because she'd Adam," and our telegraphic young ladies may have as good a reason for not engaging in strikes—they've Adam too. But it is impossible to say what British females may do next year or next week. They have got Mr. J. S. MILL to join them in opposing the extension of the Contagious Diseases act to the civil population, as it is quite enough to protect the military; they have converted Rev. Mr. MAURICE to their view of the case, though he had advocated the other; Lady BOWRING made a speech at a missionary *soirée* the other night at Manchester, at which her husband Sir JOHN presided, advocating the election of women as members of the Board; in June next girls are to be admitted to the local examinations for degrees of the University of Oxford; and all the celebrities of Edinburgh, Professor MASSON, Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, &c., go in for the enfranchisement of women, and pledge themselves to support a bill for that purpose in the next session of Parliament.

MRS. STOWE ON BYRON.

Mrs. STOWE'S vindication has just been published here, and a few hours after it was issued, the *Times*, which had been anticipated by the *Pall Mall's* telegram, came out with a review of four and a half columns. Mrs. STOWE may judge of the effect her vindication is likely to have in England, from the fact that the *Times* has changed its ground entirely. When her article first appeared in *Macmillan's*, the *Times* felt that it could never open BYRON'S works again, and declared that "horrible as is the crime now divulged, the unutterable meanness of the man is still more despicable." Now, in the light of the "vindication," Lord BYRON goes out of court, comparatively speaking, without a stain on his character. It finds now that "there is a deplorable absence of all positive testimony," and that Mrs. STOWE, whom some one calls the originator of a hideous libel on one of our greatest poets, "stands before the public with nothing but a bare statement." With the new volume before it, the *Times* declares the article which made such an impression upon it and the *Saturday Review* to be "one of those blunders which are worse than crimes." It asks, in view of the whole case as now presented:

> "'Was Lady BYRON wholly false, or a monomaniac, or deceived by appearances or by Lord BYRON'S own habit of mystification.' The *Times* inclines to the latter hypothesis. Lady BYRON honestly believed in her husband's guilt, but was laboring under a dreadful mistake. 'The crime is so horrible and so unlikely,' and the evidence so thoroughly inadequate and unreliable, that the *Times* recognizes it as at once its duty and its pleasure to 'abide by such an acquittal as the evidence before us leaves us room to pronounce.'"

Here is one of those cases where the absurdity of holding a journal responsible for the different and changing opinions of its anonymous writers comes out with great force. The first review, last August, was wrongly attributed to Hon. Mrs. NORTON. The present is by quite a different hand. In the first article we were assured that Mrs. STOWE'S revelations were given on "unimpeachable authority"—now there is no evidence whatever. Thus the terrible accusation "tore the last shred of extenuation from BYRON'S miserable and vicious nature:"

> "The daylight has thus at last streamed in on the stage romance of Lord BYRON'S life, has struck the thin tinsel and the dirty paint, and now the curtain may be dropped, and the play, still dragging on, put an end to."

Now, Mrs. STOWE

> "Has come before the world with a grave accusation which strikes at more than one good name, of which she does not profess the proofs."

Something of the absurdity of this seeming inconsistency might be saved if the English Press would follow the French fashion, and each writer were to sign his own articles and be personally responsible for the opinions advanced; and this, you may observe, is becoming the fashion here with the monthlies. Editor's names are announced, and the leading writers sign their articles. Mr. CARLYLE, Mr. RUSKIN, Mr. MATHEW ARNOLD, Canon KINGSLEY and many others publish nothing without their names. In fact, when a man has acquired a certain reputation the name may be the most valuable part of his contribution. Would any magazine publisher pay £50 for twenty lines by ALFRED TENNYSON without the name? A man gets pay not only for what he writes at the time, but for all he has ever written.

FREE TRADE IN CABS.

On the 1st of January the English Home Secretary inaugurated, with considerable pomp and a long proclamation, free trade in cabs for the metropolis. Nearly the whole cost of license was taken off at the last session of Parliament. We were to have, under the system of free competition, cheap and elegant means of locomotion. Every cabman was ordered to place upon his cab the prices for which he was willing to convey passengers, by the mile or hour. The whole thing seems to be, so far, an utter failure. The better class of cabs at higher prices, or any prices, have not made their appearance. The four-wheelers are as slow and dirty as ever. The drivers have not improved in appearance or manners. Nothing is changed, only that you are more than ever at their mercy. The *Pall Mall Gazette* tells us why we cannot have nice cabs as in Paris, and I hope also in New-York. In Paris, for about half a dollar an hour you can have an elegant carriage, with a neatly dressed driver, fit to take you to the Bois or the Tuileries. In New York, I presume, you have only to raise your finger to have an elegant little brougham or clarence to take you to the Central Park, for a slight advance on the price in Paris. You remember how neat and cheap are the cabs in Vienna—cheaper and nicer, if possible, than those in Paris. Well, the *Pall Mall* says that no driver dares to take such a cab on a London stand, because the chaff and abuse of the ragged drivers of the lumbering old machines would be worse than the pillory. Cab public opinion, in short, will not allow of any such cab aristocracy.

MORALITY OF FOX HUNTING.

It has not yet been decided whether fox hunting is immoral, though Mr. RUSKIN is sure that it is; not from cruelty to the fox, for overloaded horses, as well as men and women, suffer a thousand times more—suffer more every day than all the foxes in England ever suffered; but immoral from waste of time and energy. It is certain, however, that hunting is dangerous. A few days ago Sir HENRY HOARE had his horse fall on him at Baron ROTHSCHILD'S hunt, and was carried off insensible, and now Mr. SOTHERN, the comedian, has been seriously hurt hunting with the same hounds—"much cut about the face, and shaken."

THE QUEEN.

A paragraph from the *Lancet* on the health of Her Majesty must interest everybody. It says:

> "The Queen, we regret to say, has been suffering repeatedly during the past three months from neuralgia, affecting different parts of the body, and severe enough to seriously interfere with rest. Her Majesty has just recovered from a recurrence of neuralgia, attacking the face severely. The attacks have been attributable to disturbance of the nervous system, due to exposure, worry or excitement."

It must seem very strange that the Queen of England should have her nervous system disturbed, should suffer from exposure, should be worried and excited. But the health of her youngest son has been, for some time past, delicate, not to say precarious, and with a large family circle there may be trials and cares, even in a royal palace.

CCURCH MATTERS.

There has been an important meeting of the Church Institution, chiefly engaged in discussing the abolition of what some call "the blasphemous sham of the *congé d'élire*." This is strong language, but the fact is also rather strong. The Dean and Chapter of a cathedral meet and solemnly invoke the guidance of the Holy Ghost in the election of a Bishop, whom they have been commanded under heavy penalties to elect by the Prime Minister, and who may be the last man they would think of electing, if not so compelled. The election of Dr. TEMPLE, for example, was against the feelings, and in many cases, the active protests a majority of the Bishops, 12,000 clergymen, and perhaps two-thirds of the diocese for which he was consecrated. He was forced upon them all by the mere will of Mr. GLADSTONE. It is not strange that there should be a revolt against the temporal power which may be so abused, and that it should hasten the revolution of disestablishment. Imagine, if you can, General GRANT, or the Secretary of the Home Department, appointing the Bishop of Vermont—that is, directing the clergy to elect some friend of his from Illinois—and they, bitterly protesting against the man selected, as a heretical and unfit person, meekly proceeding to say their prayers, and elect him. But, you will say, this is just what the Church of England has been doing for three hundred years. That is so, but that does not signify. The Irish Church has been established a long time, and last Summer it was disestablished.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Bourbons and the Throne—Local Abuses—The Regent and the Ministry—Elections—Additions to the Spanish Navy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1870.

Senor CASTELLAR was to have presented in yesterday's sitting a project of law for the exclusion of the BOURBONS' rights to the Spanish throne, Several Democrats, desirous of bringing on a rupture between the Liberal Unionists and the Progressists, had come to an understanding with the Republicans on the subject, but when the proposition was to have been presented to the Cortes some of the Democratic members changed their minds and the presentation of the project was adjourned *sine die*.

The following is the text of Senor CASTELLAR'S proposition:

> "*Whereas*, The veto of the September revolution, expressed in the programmes of all the revolutionary Juntas, has been very explicit on the subject of the exclusion of the BOURBONS' rights to the Spanish throne and their perpetual legal incapacity to exercise the functions of first Magistrates of the nation, and whereas, in accordance with the radical revolutionary demonstrations in 1830 and 1848 in France, in 1859 and 1860 in Italy, and 1854 and 1868 in Spain, their government is incompatible with the liberties and democratic institutions which form the basis of our public rights, we, the undersigned Deputies, have the honor of proposing to the Cortes the following project of laws:
>
> The Constituant Cortes declare 'all the members of the family of BOURBON (not only those of the elder branch descending from LOUIS XIV., but also those of the younger branch, descending from PHILIPPE DE BOURBON, Duc d'Orleans) incapable of reigning over Spain. No one among them shall ever exercise the high dignity accorded to the chief of the State by the Constitution of 1869.'" (Here follow the signatures of seven Republicans and one Democrat.)

The Republicans want to exclude all the BOURBONS for ever, but the Democrats do not desire that the project shall be quite as radical. They desire to add the words:

> "Always provided that the sovereign will of the Constituant Cortes shall not decide otherwise."

It is tolerably certain that this proposition—adjourned at present—will be presented by Senor CASTELAR, and rejected by a great majority of the Cortes.

ABUSES.

Senor FREDERIGO RUBIO, a Republican Deputy, has asked the Cortes to nominate a Commission to make a parliamentary inquiry into outrages committed against him at Cormona, where he had intended to watch the elections of Municipal Councillors. He charged the Mayor and the military commander of the place with having insulted and assaulted him. General PRIM declared his ignorance of the facts stated by Senor RUBIO, but promised to seek information on the subject, and to repress such abuses by severe measures. He added that he believed the military Commander of Cormona incapable of abuse of authority. Senor RIVERO, Minister of the Interior, said that, even supposing that Senor RUBIO had not exaggerated facts, the House had nothing to do with the case. If Senor RUBIO had to complain against the action of civil or military authorities, he had the means of redress open to all Spaniards in the Courts of Justice. Senor RUBIO, he said, could only complain to the Chamber in case that the Judges did not do their duty. The Republican Deputy withdrew his proposition. This discussion, which had been announced the day before, attracted more than 200 Deputies to the legislative hall, but the moment it was over they all left to take their usual strolls. This will show you what stuff the Spanish Deputies are made of. When necessary laws are to be passed, not above three or four dozen of them are to be found in their seats; but the moment party quarrels are to be decided, they rush in after their leaders like a herd of sheep. Poor Spain!

THE REGENT AND THE MINISTRY.

Same jourals devoted to the Ministry assert that the most cordial harmony reigns between the Regent and the actual Ministry. This is false. I can adhere to the statements made to you in regard to this in my last and former letters. The same difference of views exists still between the Duke DE LA TORRE and the Cabinet presided over by General PRIM. The latter is too ambitious to concede so easily to the Regent the powers which Marshal SERRANO demands as the *sine qua non* of his retention of office. General PRIM is supported in this case by the Republicans, the Democrats and a majority of the Progressists.

ELECTIONS.

You know that the elections of about forty Deputies are to take place at the end of this month. The struggle will be very fierce indeed. The Minister of the Interior desires that the authorities should set the example of respect to universal suffrage, but in the towns where the Monarchists are in a majority, severe conflicts between them and the Republicans may be expected. The Mayors, who are always addicted to excess of zeal, have even refused identification tickets to the Republican electors, so as to keep them away from the polls. The Justices of the Peace and other officials employ all sort of underhand measures to insure the triumph of the Monarchical candidates. Real liberty of suffrage exists only in Madrid.

THE NAVY.

To conclude my letter, I may tell you that the Minister of Marine will shortly order the construction of twelve new gunboats.

ITALY.

The New Ministry and its Future Policy—The Spanish Throne—Interest in the Trials of the Bonapartes—Threatened Overflow of the Arno.

From Our Own Correspondent

FLORENCE, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1870.

The forty days which intervene between the adjournment of Parliament and its reunion in the first week of February give the new Ministry ample time to chalk out a plan of policy. The new men have come into the exercise of power, strictly pledged to economy in the Administration, and where to strike out, pare off, and abolish, is that upon which their ingenuity is now exercised. The army and the navy are the first objects of attack, and large numbers of placemen in the civil service are trembling as they wait for the order which is to cut off their stipends. It has often been asserted that there are twice as many in the public offices as are needed for the work to be done. Many of them have an easy time of it, and although the pay is small, the aggregate is considerable, and the wealth of the State would be augmented if they were to engage in more active employment, Various statements are made as to the maximum of reduction of expenditure which the Cabinet sees its way, more or less clear, to make. The sums named vary from thirty to well towards fifty millions of francs. About one-half of the amount is to be taken from the cost of maintaining the army and navy, and the rest distributed in economies in the administration of justice, and even in the department of public instruction. It is proposed to abolish several universities now dependant upon the treasury of the State—a step which may be taken without hurting the cause of popular instruction. This will receive more of the fostering care of the Government, as it finds itself in possession of increased means. Something like twenty universities, so-called, are not independent or self-supporting, and lean hard upon the lid of the treasury chest. The talk of touching the army has caused a flurry of feeling in military society, and there have been rumors of a purpose among officers to commit the unpatriotic act of resigning in mass—this novel sort of strike to be used as a means of defence against the smaller individual loss, and great public gain, which would come of proposed changes.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

A variety of opinions is expressed in the journals as to the feeling of the King touching the late decision of the mother of the boy-Duke of Genoa and the Ministers on the Spanish throne question. It is asserted that VICTOR EMMANUAL is not satisfied, and that he is ready to consider the matter favorably if it should be again presented. The question has been so much debated that it has lost all quality of spontaneity, and it seems highly probable that the Spaniards will be obliged to look in another direction for some one to serve their ends. The Italians rejoice that the Spaniards have become anti-papal, and are following in a liberal track, but the majority of them care little for the choice to be made of the head of the State, as a political or personal question.

THE TRIALS OF THE BONAPARTES.

The affair of Prince PETER NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, at Paris, and the general subject of the excited political condition of France, interests the Italians quite as much as if they were a part of the French nation. The BONAPARTES are so much more Italian than French, that such an interest in the directors of affairs in France is easily understood. The connection of the Prince CACICCIO with the Italian revolution is known to everybody here, and the present conspicuous position in the Catholic hierarchy of the son, the Cardinal LUCIAN BONAPARTE, and his possible elevation to the chief place in the Papacy, give importance to this branch of the family. Another brother of PETER BONAPARTE is ANTONIO, long resident in Florence, on a pension from the Emperor of 100,000 francs a year. He has never been granted full rights as a member of the Imperial family; but whether because he married the daughter of a small lawyer at Lucca, or for some other reason I do not know. Here, on occasions of ceremony, such as a Court ball, this BONAPARTE has a place of honor, partly out of respect to the French Imperial family, and partly on account of the connection by marriage of the BONAPARTES with this royal stock. For the rest, the Italians, who have given the French so good on example of the enjoyment of great liberty without abuse, watch with solicitude to see that their ardent neighbors do not make a misuse of their newly acquired privileges, and turn their freedom into a political debauch. The difference of temperament between French and Italian populations is not so great as to make one less capable than the other of self-government.

THREATENED OVERFLOW OF THE ARNO.

The principal cause of solicitude in Florence this week has been the threatened overflow of the Arno. The heavy rains of a few days and the warm African winds started the masses of snow on the mountains, twenty or thirty miles above this, and sent down a surging current of such bulk and velocity as to menace the city with one of the old, much-dreaded, but happily rare disasters. The recent sad experience of Pisa has reminded the Florentines what serious damage their Arno, usually so quiet and harmless, can in its rage inflict. On Monday, as the rain continued to pour, the river rose rapidly to the very brink of the massive parapet which keeps it in. Half the population of the town rushed to the bank, expecting to be witnesses of a serious event. Along the line of the river workmen were busy walling up lower windows, and the corps of *pompiers* was as active as if a conflagration threatened the city. For eight or ten hours the measure was kept full, but did not spill a drop, and at the proper hour the Florentines were able to go to bed feeling that the danger was passed, and that they should not have the dirty job of removing from cellars and streets immense deposits of yellow slime. No rush of waters could do much injury to the buildings of Florence, so solid is the construction—a method inherited by the present inhabitants from their Etruscan ancestors. It would be difficult to find a crack in the whole town. The lime here is of the best quality, and mixed with a grit sifted from the disintegrated rock deposited in the bed of the Arno, it forms a cement hard as stone itself, and the waste of centuries hardly leaves any trace of decay. More labor is required to pull an old structure here to pieces, than it does to build a new one with us.

PERSONAL.

Florence is now full of foreign visitors, and the innkeepers are smiling with content as they are able to make out long accounts for Americans and others to pay. Mme. RISTORI, returned from her South American expedition, is playing an engagement at the respectable second-rate theatre, called the Le Loggie. She plays about as well as ever, some say, but hardly draws full houses. Among Americans now here, are Mr. JOHN CARTER BROWN, of Rhode Island, and Mr. CHARLES ELLIOT NORTON, of Cambridge.

ANGELICO.

CURRENT NOTES.

California has 40,000 Indians.

The Boston *Traveller* predicts that Gotham will be crowded with Down East ice next Summer.

How to kill time—sleigh it. [This joke is old, but it is one of those made not for a day, but for all seasonable times.]

Canada is talking of issuing fractional notes as a part of its scheme to rid the country of foreign silver coins.

Governor PALMER, of Illinois, pardoned 108 convicts last year, including four convicted of murder and twelve convicted of manslaughter.

The price of gas in Sacramento, Cal., has just been reduced from $8 per 1,000 feet to $7, and on the 1st of May it is to be further reduced to $6.

The Columbus *Journal* says that there will be strong opposition to the renomination of Judge LAWRENCE for Congress in the Fourth District of Ohio.

The Richmond *Dispatch* does not look approvingly on the movement to organize a new political party in Virginia, saying, better let well enough alone.

A Mr. PANCAKE announced himself as a candidate for reëlection to a local office at a recent town election in Illinois. The voters, however, perversely refused to return him.

Burglars went through Congressman DAWES' house in Pittsfield, Mass., a few days ago, but took nothing of value, so far as has yet been ascertained.

A New-Hampshire young man, who says it is his first attempt at a joke, confides to Current Notes his belief that the Book of Nature is rock-bound.

A Tennessee railroad conductor, who bore the name of SLAMEN, never received any testimonials from the commutation ticket holders. Possibly because his first name was JOSEPH.

A California paper rejoices that even if the new County of Donner is set up, Nevada County, will retain Humbug, Gougeye, Red Dog, You Bet and a few other uniquely-named localities, though it will lose "God's Country."

The Quebec *Mercury* says that it is proposed to buy American silver in Canada at five per cent. and sell it to the United States, and that $1,000,000 in half and quarter pieces have been ordered.

Congressman DAWES has been invited to address the Indiana Republican State Convention, which meets on the 22d inst. His engagements and duties in Washington will not permit him to accept.

A Nevada paper insists that Tahoe in the Indian tongue means grasshopper, and objects to the proposed change of the name of the lake by the California Legislature to Bigler, contemptuously asking what that means.

A man in Cincinnati a few days ago suddenly lost the sight of one eye, without any premonitory symptoms. To all outward appearances the eye is as good as ever, but the sight is entirely gone.

ALEXANDER GARDNER, a negro, is to be hanged in New-Kent County, Va., to-morrow, for being accessory to the murder of a lady and her overseer. The principal in the murder escaped from jail pending trial and has thus far eluded arrest.

The death of another old defender of Baltimore is just announced in the papers of that city. We surely do not wish these "old defenders" any harm, but certainly the supply seems equal to the severest demands which Death can make upon them.

One thousand workmen were discharged from the Mare Island, Cal., Navy Yard on the 31st ult., in compliance with the order of the Secretary of the Navy. The flagship *Pensacola*, the *Lackawanna* and the *Dakota* are left with their repairs but half completed.

When the Arkansas River steamer *American* was sunk, with a loss of five lives, on the night of the 28th ult., a number of the deck hands attempted to rifle what baggage could be got at, but the colored porter alone made fight against them, and kept it safe for its owners.

The Boston Board of Trade has recommended the repeal of all State laws and regulations discriminating against non-resident business men or their agents, condemning these local restrictions as at variance with the spirit of our institutions and detrimental to the interests of the country.

The Raleigh *Standard* frankly says to the members of the North Carolina Legislature that, if the State's bonds are now repudiated, the credit of North Carolina is forever gone, and the names of those who forced such a disgrace upon her will become the most infamous in her history.

The Rochester *Union* says that HUGH JOHNSON, one of the Americans wounded in Havana, was a machinist, a resident of that city for years up to December last, when he came to this city. On the 7th of January he sailed for Havana to act as agent of a drug firm in New-York. His wife and two children are in Rochester.

A Democratic paper in Georgia has no doubt, from the immigration of mules into the State during the past year, that they are largely in the majority. The Democratic papers of the State generally seem to feel called upon to become the especial champions of that class of humans. The other party, however, it must be admitted, is governed by a BULLOCK.

The Democratic Newark (N. J.) *Journal* says that it joins its contemporaries of the Press in recommending the unanimous confirmation of Mr. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, of that city, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, saying that he would bring to that position judicial talents and acquirements of the highest order.

The Hartford *Courant* says that the liabilities of DANIEL W. KING, tobacco-merchant, of that city, are understood to be very much greater than at first supposed, and will reach $80,000 or $100,000. There is much talk, it adds, of "irregularities" in the case, and it is asserted that there are no assets forthcoming to speak of.

The Charleston lady managers of the South Carolina Monumental Association have made another appeal for aid, saying: "To the martyred dead of our sad, but glorious past, it is now our effort, combining with our sisters throughout the State, to raise, in the capital of South Carolina, a monument which shall aid in fixing upon the future of our land the memory of that lost cause, of which there remains to us little but the hallowed grave."

A kind lady in Lewiston, Me., had a rare pleasure the other day. Finding by chance a girl of 15 years, a cripple from birth, who had never seen any portion of the city, except the little visible from the window of her humble home, she took her in her sleigh and gave her an hour's ride. It was the poor girl's first introduction to the world, and everything was new and strange. The Falls excited her enthusiastic admiration, and the crowds of sleighs and people on the streets seemed to her like a fairy creation.

A San Francisco maid, who had striven in vain to win the love of a young man, finally procured a powder, and telling him that that would compel him to love her, threw quantities of it into his face and on his head. The villainous compound crept over his beauteous face and poisoned cuticle and scalp severely. But it made him hate her, and when he got out of the hospital he started at once to have her arrested for an assault. But none of the Justices could define the offence, and he was finally advised to commence a civil action for damages against the loving poisoner.

A Massachusetts clergyman recently said that it was the abiding mystery of his life how mature men and women, with minds well fibred by experience, and eyes clarified by tears, can sit passively, and even with encouragement, while a half-fledged youngster struggles to get out of his nest of a pulpit into the hearts of his hearers. He has seen, he added, a young robin, an absurdly futile creature, make this effort of muscular Christianity; but with all the mother's chirrup and gesticulation, he could only manage to balance himself one frantic moment on the edge, before tumbling into the grass, "an incompetent flutter."

However it may be with sublimity and ridiculosity, there is not a step between politeness and impudence. Yesterday afternoon as a gentleman was waiting for a car two ladies, young and fair, stopped near him and entered into a brisk mock battle as to which should run the risk of coughs, colds, consumption, and all their attendant ills, by crossing the street to drop a letter into a box. With an impulsiveness worthy of the true Celt, the gentleman aforesaid politely, as he thought, impudently as they knew, asked to be permitted to do the little favor for them. Of course one of them turned upon him silently with deep indignation flashing from her eyes, while the other tripped through the icy slush and dropped the letter in the box. And of course he learned what he ought to have known before, that politeness ends with giving up one's seat in a street car or in the ferry, and handing up a lady's fare in a Broadway stage.

Heavy Suit Against the United States.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, Feb. 7.

Commissioner CHAHOON has been engaged lately in taking depositions to be heard as evidence in the suit of J. M. MADDUX and others against the United States Government. The suit is for the sum of $734,000, the value of 421,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco, which was destroyed by the United States Government, at Hamilton's Crossing, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, in March, 1865. The plaintiffs claim that the tobacco was deposited at Hamilton's Crossing for shipment through the lines into the United States, and that both the United States and the Confederate States Governments had agreed to allow the shipment to be made by that route, and that the tobacco was destroyed by United States troops in contravention of the agreement by the Government. The deposition of L. B. ROSE, of Fredericksburg, was taken on Saturday.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Sanitary Committee on the Concrete Pavement—Interesting Report on Smallpox.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, Mr. HENRY SMITH in the chair. Dr. JOHN M. CARNOCHAN, the new Health Officer, who is *ex-officio* a member of the Board, appeared for the first time and took his seat. The chief matter of public interest developed during the session was the report of the Sanitary Committee, composed of Drs. STONE, CRANE and SMITH, on the concrete pavement in Fifth-avenue, which was referred to them at the last meeting, with a view of determining whether it came within the jurisdiction of the Board by being prejudicial to the public health. The Committee report that they have made a full investigation of the pavement, and after a careful analysis of its ingredients, they are of opinion that it is necessarily and actually hurtful to health, and in this view they have the support of several distinguished physicians, among whom is Dr. LEWIS A. SAYRE. The counsel of the Board was joined with the Sanitary Committee in the investigation, in order that he might report the proper action to be taken to extirpate the nuisance, and as he was not present at the meeting yesterday, no action was taken in the matter.

Sanitary Superintendent HARRIS made a report with regard to the smallpox, in which he said:

> "An epidemic of smallpox became an inevitable fact twelve months ago. It was announced as being certain to come. Facts which we knew and mentioned to the Board in December, 1868, and even as early as June of that year, gave us more anxiety in regard to the inevitable course of smallpox than could have been caused by cholera. We then estimated that 100,000 persons in this City were not protected by any adequate and trustworthy vaccination. Early in February the medical officers of this Board began to vaccinate and urge vaccination in the more unprotected portions of the City. Still the disease gained rapidly by means which the Board could not reach and control. Upwards of a million of people, and nearly seven hundred thousand closely packed in overcrowded tenements, presented a task which could only be partially completed before Midsummer. Only the children and wholly unvaccinated persons could be vaccinated. Previous to July 13 the Sanitary Inspectors had vaccinated about 45,000 persons of these classes, mostly young children. Nearly 30,000 were vaccinated in the month of June. Using selected and carefully cultivated virus only, almost the entire stock which matured week by week was required by the Board's physicians. During the months of July, August and September, smallpox ceased almost completely throughout all those sections of the City in which the work of child vaccination was nearly complete. For example, in the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, which had no less than sixty-eight cases of smallpox under our care in the months of May and June, where also the disease was malignant in character, there was exceedingly thorough work in the house to house vaccination; and from July 15 to Dec. 1, only seven more cases of the disease occurred, and those mostly where the offer of vaccination had been refused in June. The subjoined records show that in the three months ending July 1, 298 cases of smallpox came under the observation of Sanitary Inspectors; and that in the next succeeding three months 177 cases of the same disease were reported to us. The office records show that nine-tenths of the cases during the latter period were found in the East Houston-street District; and further that these were almost exclusively Germans and the young infants of Germans. The particular district in which these events occurred occupies less than one square mile and contains nearly 250,000 inhabitants. The tenement house Sanitary Survey found in many of the single blocks or squares 2,500 and even 2,700 permanent residents. The work of vaccination was not intermitted, but as the cold weather came on, and families shut up their apartments more closely, the contagion spread from more than a hundred centres in that Eastern District; and from the last week in October until the last week in January, we have had to take charge of 989 cases of smallpox, (mostly varioloid,) and chiefly within the narrow limits of the district which is bounded by East Twentieth-street, the East River, Broome-street, Houston-street and First-avenue. In the duty of vaccinating and house to house inspection, the entire medical corps has been on duty incessantly; the Sanitary Superintendent's office being closed only from midnight until 8 A. M., daily, and no effort or toil being spared in the duty of the hour. During all this time the pupils in the public schools have, so far as we are informed, remained free from smallpox, except in the case of five unvaccinated children. The duty of vaccination in the schools was generally well attended to last June. The following table presents a statistical record of the epidemic, showing the number of deaths from smallpox, by quarters, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1869, and by weeks from Jan. 1 to Feb. 5, 1870:

	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths in dwellings.	Whole No. of deaths.	No. of cases.
Jan. 1 to March 31, 1869...	8	8	16	80
April 1 to June 30, 1869...	17	30	47	298
July 1 to Sept. 30, 1869....	18	14	32	177
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869.....	8	101	109	593
Week ending Jan. 8, 1870.	5	17	22	74
Week ending Jan. 15, 1870	3	19	22	111
Week ending Jan. 22, 1870	5	13	18	125
Week ending Jan. 29, 1870	3	14	17	122
Week ending Feb. 5, 1870.	1	12	13	98

Police Trials.

Commissioner BRENNAN yesterday investigated charges against policemen as follows: For being off post, ten; conversing on post, three; late at roll call, three; not patrolling properly, three; not attending a fire, five, and three of miscellaneous character. Seven of the complaints were dismissed, and in the other cases fines were imposed amounting in the aggregate to thirty-one days' pay. The only case of alleged maltreatment of a citizen was made against Patrolman JAMES CONNOR, of the Fourth Precinct, but as the complainant did not appear it was adjourned.

New-York Commerce and Quarantine Regulations.

Through lack of a quorum the Shipowners' Association held no meeting yesterday afternoon. The members present seemed to think that nothing could be done at Albany to advance the interests of the Association, except, perhaps, a defeat of the bill increasing the rates of pilotage. The miserable condition of the port was alluded to, with only one vessel arrived to-day and only fifty-seven ships at the docks. It was said that vessels were being driven to another port by quarantine regulations. The port charges were so great that vessels could go to Boston, discharge their cargoes and work them around to Philadelphia, cheaper than they could be discharged here and loaded again. Attention was called to a meeting of the Quarantine Commissioners at the Washington Insurance Company's office, at 3 P. M. next Saturday, in order especially to hear complaints from the merchants and the mercantile interests in New-York.

TO HARLEM IN TWENTY MINUTES

The Projected Steam Railway on the Third-Avenue—Sketch of the Plans on which the Enterprise is Based—The Cost Not to Exceed $3,000,000.

During the past five years the Legislature and Common Council have been flooded with the plans and specifications of engineers from all parts of the country for a more effectual and rapid system of transit than there is at present between the lower portion of the Metropolis and the upper extremity of the island, the major portion of which, after undergoing rigid examination by various Committees, were thrown aside as worthless, but at last the vast number of our business community that reside in Westchester County and Harlem will doubtless rejoice when it is made known that a new road is to be built which will, in a manner, throw into the shade all of the roads of the old *régime*, giving a swift and safe passage in twenty minutes' time from Fifth-street to Harlem.

The road in question has been under consideration among a large number of property owners along the line of Third-avenue for the past two years, and has only taken a tangible shape during the past three months. The stockholders, who reside mostly along the line of the proposed road, have subscribed and given into the hands of a committee the requisite amount of funds to insure its commencement, which will take place as soon as the charter is granted, the bill for which is now in the hands of Mr. CAULDWELL, member of Assembly from Westchester County.

A STEAM ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Entirely unlike its predecessor of Greenwich-street, it will extend from Fifth-street on the Bowery to Harlem, through Third-avenue. It was in the beginning designed to have a branch located at the City Hall, but the uneven space between there and the head of the Bowery and Chatham-square, has caused a change in the original plans, and the old line of horse cars will, as heretofore, serve as a means of transit to the depot at Fifth-street.

THE PLAN OF THE ROAD.

The plan comprises a continuous bridge resting upon iron posts to be built in the strongest manner possible alongside or over the present road bed of the old road, leaving a sufficient space on either side of the street for the usual traffic. The iron posts will be placed sixty-five feet apart, or three in a block, on which rests the track under which the old horse cars will be run as usual to Harlem, serving as an additional auxiliary of travel.

The height of the tracks from the ground will be twenty-two feet. A guard rail of heavy timber extending up four feet on the outside of each rail firmly secured will act as a bulwark for preventing the wheels from leaving the tracks, thus making the transit more safe. In no manner is it possible for the cars to be precipitated to the ground below, as in case of an accident—such as a wheel breaking or a car being overturned—the bed is to be of such solid material that it will be an impossibility to break through.

THE STATIONS.

Along the entire route the stations will be one mile apart, as it is the design of the Company not to make frequent stoppings so as to engender swiftness—the aim of its projectors. They will be located in the second story of buildings elevated even with the tracks. Extending out from these stations or depots passages composed of wrought iron will connect with the cars, which are to have doors on the sides after the English plan, thus preventing accident from being run over. The cars will be forty feet in length, not unlike the railroad coaches, and will accommodate from eighty to ninety passengers. A portion of each car is to be devoted to the carrying of baggage and marketing, which the cars in use at present are so illy arranged for.

"Dummy" locomotives will be used after the plan of the Second-avenue line, with deep grooved wheels to prevent their "jumping" the track.

ITS COST.

It is estimated that $3,000,000 will complete the road entire from Fifth-street to Harlem, including the rolling stock, or $500,000 per mile. And as soon as the charter is obtained, of which there exists but little doubt in the minds of its friends, work will be immediately commenced, and when commenced, it will not be permitted to languish for the want of funds to carry it through. Along the whole line, lamps giving the name of the streets and the number of the station, will be placed so as to enable travelers to distinguish their landing places.

The projector of this new road is Mr. E. S. DICKINSON, at present the Superintendent of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, who has had his plans under consideration since February, 1868, but did not deem them of sufficient consequence to warrant his presenting them to able engineers until GEORGE S. KITCHEN, Esq., took them in hand, and, after undergoing a critical examination by numerous engineers, they were declared to be the most feasible presented yet.

The engineer of this most important work is R. S. HATFIELD, who has taken in charge its construction, and will begin immediately after the passage of the charter.

HOW IT AFFECTS THE OTHER ROADS.

In conversation with Mr. SMITH, Superintendent of the Second-avenue line, and Mr. MOORE, Secretary of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, our reporter ascertained the fact that they were entirely unconcerned about the new road; in fact, Mr. SMITH seemed to be under the impression that it would be a benefit instead of an injury, assigning as his reasons that it would materially decrease the expenses of his line, inasmuch as it would render them able to withdraw a portion of their cars, which would better enable them to attend to what traffic they have at present, they leaving the Harlem business exclusively to the managers of the elevated road.

Mount Sinai Hospital—Annual Report.

The annual report of the Mount Sinai Hospital for the year 1869, just published, sets forth that there were 725 applications for admission to the hospital during the year, 8 born in hospital and 63 remaining Jan. 1, 1869—a total of 684—of whom 510 were discharged cured, 47 died, 71 were discharged improved, 7 discharged not improved, 3 left before treatment and 46 remained Jan. 1, 1870. There were also treated as out-door patients 906. The receipts from voluntary donations were $1,192 60, and from the charitable fund of the State of New-York $4,394, and from a legacy by the late JACOB J. MOSES $100, and by the late LEON PHILLIPS $47. Subscriptions amounting to $65,000 have been received for the new hospital on Lexington-avenue, and the work of excavating the ground has commenced. The corner stone is to be laid the coming Spring. The total receipts for the year were $17,158 72, and the amount on hand and due the Treasurer is $19,485 41. The disbursements amounted to the latter sum.

New Postage Rates to Mexico.

The Post Office Department has just issued the following new schedule of postage rates to Mexico:

On letters forwarded to Mexico, ten cents (three cents inland and seven cents sea) per single rate of half ounce or fraction thereof; prepayment compulsory.

On letters received from Mexico, three cents per each half ounce or under, (inland postage.) On newspapers forwarded to Mexico, three cents each, (two cents inland and one cent sea; (prepayment compulsory; and two cents per each four ounces on all received from that country, (inland postage.)

On all other classes of printed matter, the United States inland (domestic) postage is to be charged, in addition to a sea postage of one cent an ounce, to be combined into one rate and paid in advance. On all such printed matter received from Mexico, our inland postage only is to be charged for collection on delivery.

The New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Company have been notified that they must henceforward look to Mexico for compensation for the conveyance of mails from that country to the United States.

The postage to the Netherlands has been reduced from fifteen cents to ten cents, and it is expected that a similar reduction will be made in the postage to Italy, and all other European countries.

Wilson Industrial School and Mission—Meeting of Managers and Financial Statement.

The managers of the Wilson Industrial School held a meeting at their building, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A, on Friday, Feb. 4, at which many friends of the institution were present. Rev. Dr. KENDRICK conducted the religious exercises and made a short address. The reports of the School Committee, Missionary and Bible Reader, indicated a most encouraging condition of the school and mission, giving proof of the usefulness of such a work in that locality. The Treasurer presented the following report of the financial position of the institution: First cost of the building, $69,000; incidental expenses attending transfer of property, $129; alterations already made, $15,911; necessary future alterations, $15,000; total, $100,040. Receipts: Rose legacy, $20,000; sale of old building, $20,000; cash donations, $37,426; total, $77,426; leaving a deficiency of $22,614 to be raised by the friends of the school and of a progressive Christianity, to complete the payment on the building and to render it suitable for the school and mission work. The current expenses of the institution are as follows: Average monthly expenses, $700; for the year 1869, $8,500. Annual receipts from subscriptions, donations and dressmaking department, average for the last few years, $5,000. The deficit, $3,000, has been made up from money realized at a fair, now expended, and from the interest on the Rose legacy, which is soon to be appropriated for building purposes. The managers would call attention to the fact that $80 annually will supply a daily dinner and comfortable clothing for two children a year, we ask for such a pittance from the public as the merit of the work demands.

THE LATE JAMES T. BRADY.

Presentation of a Bust of the Eloquent Advocate to the Law Institute—Addresses of Edward Patterson, Judge Edmonds, Jas. W. Gerard and Others.

Yesterday afternoon a bust of the late JAMES T. BRADY was presented to the Law Institute of this City, by the Committee of the Law Institute, appointed on the 8th of March, 1869, to procure a suitable memorial of the deceased.

The ceremony took place in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court, which was filled to overflowing by representatives of the Bench and Bar. Among the former were Judges Ingraham and Cardoso, of the Supreme Court; Judges Barbour, Monell and Spencer, of the Superior Court, and Judges Charles P. Daly and Van Brunt, of the Common Pleas. The Bar was very extensively represented. Among the prominent members thereof we may mention James W. Gerard, John W. Edmonds, Charles A. Rapallo, John E. Parsons, Charles Tracy, I. T. Williams, William C. Traphagen, (a former law partner of Mr. Brady,) John McKeon, A. R. Dyett, Charles P. Kirkland, George Jones, C. V. S. Roosevelt, Joseph Dowling, Thomas E. Bennett, ex-Judge John K. Porter, S. P. Nash, R. C. Reamish, Nathaniel Hozie, S. B. Brownell, A. G. Hull, Frank Byrne, Edward S. Patterson, William Arnoux, Arthur Johnes, William Vaughn, William Ricketts, and others.

Mr. EDWARD PATTERSON called the meeting to order, and said that although no memorial of Mr. BRADY was needed to keep his memory green, yet it was fitting that a counterpart of his features should be preserved. The bust before them (now unveiled) was intended to be placed in the Library of the Law Institute of this City. Mr. PATTERSON then nominated Mr. JAMES W. GERARD as Chairman of the meeting.

Mr. GERARD having taken the chair, ex-Judge J. W. EDMONDS rose, and after detailing the proceedings of the meeting of the Law Institute of the 8th of March, 1869, paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the deceased, in the course of which he said: "Of his integrity he gave a striking example when his brother was elevated to the Bench. From that hour, and so during the whole residue of his life, he abstained from ever practicing in the Court over which that brother presided; and this in the hey-day of his reputation, when he could have commanded retainers without stint. Noble act of integrity that it was! Thus not merely guarding himself from what to his sensitive nature would have been offensive importunities, and screening that brother from all imputation of nepotism or partiality—an imputation at all times most demaging to a Judge—but also proffering to us an example from imitating which we cannot, dare not, must not shrink. Let us on, then, Mr. Chairman and brethren of the Bar! Guided by his example, and listening to the voice which thus speaks to us from his tomb, let us on, and faint not in our determination to maintain the might and majesty of the law, and to preserve unsullied and unsuspected the purity of its administration. Sir and gentlemen, our task is done, and this memorial of his greatness and of your appreciation of it, is now at your command."

Mr. J. W. GERARD said that, as Vice-President of the Law Institute and Chairman of this meeting, it was a pleasure to him to accept the work of art which had just been unveiled before them. One year ago Mr. JAMES T. BRADY had been committed to the dust. The speaker attended his funeral, and witnessed the solemn and imposing ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church. Such a congregation as was there gathered in and around the Cathedral he never before witnessed. Just in the midst of the service a ray of sunlight suddenly rested upon the coffin. The effect was to impress upon the speaker's mind thoughts such as he never before entertained. Mr. GERARD spoke of Mr. BRADY as a lawyer, and in the course of his remarks referred to the difference between the sphere of a lawyer and that of the poet, statesman and philosopher. For one-third of a century Mr. BRADY worked well and faithfully at the head and front of the New-York bar; he was one of its bright and shining lights. The Press and Bar were, he said, in all great cities the only true conservative elements upon which we could rely for the salvation and perpetuation of our free institutions. Look at Boston, look at Philadelphia and other cities, where the Press and the Bar are united. They could carry everything before them in the cause of right and justice—and so they could in this City to-day if there were such a unanimity of feeling among the members of the Press and the Bar as should exist upon the great and vital questions of interest in the community. He would repeat that the two great and grand elements of a free government are the Press and the Bar. Wherever and whenever the Press has taken sides with the honest and enlightened members of the Bar success has been certain. The Romans had no Press, but for 600 years they had a Bar, and what was the result? The fame and name of a lawyer oftentimes died with him. Mr. BRADY was one of those great lawyers who at all times sought to sustain the integrity and the dignity of the Courts, and in doing so he maintained his own integrity and dignity. In that regard the deceased had left behind him an example which should be followed by all, and especially by the young members of the New-York Bar.

At the conclusion of Mr. GERARD's remarks Mr. TRACY moved an adjournment, which was carried.

Chess.

In the tournament now in progress at the Brooklyn Chess Club Mr. BRENZINGER still maintains his position at the head of the list with twelve consecutive won games and not a single one lost. Having been successful in obtaining the first prize in three previous tourneys, and in view of his favorable *début* in the present one, it is natural to predict that he will keep the lead to the end. It must, however, be borne in mind that in the former tournaments neither Major WERNICK, J. MASON, nor the redoubtable Captain MACKENZIE were contestants. Besides these formidable antagonists there are a few others who may be considered worthy competitors, as the score given below will demonstrate. Considerable interest is felt in this tournament, which promises to be the most exciting contest of the kind which has yet taken place in the United States.

The score of the most successful combatants was up to yesterday evening as follows:

	Games won.	Games lost.
F. E. Brenzinger	12	0
C. A. Gilberg	18	2
J. Mason	3	0
F. Perrin	5	1
Captain Mackenzie	5	1
Dr. White	8	2
E. Delmar	14	4
H. Chadwick	7	3
J. A. DeCon	14	12
A. W. King	4	3

The Prayer Meeting at Kit Burns'.

About fifty persons attended the noonday prayer meeting at the reconstructed dog pit of KIT BURNS, in Water-street, yesterday. Most of these came from other neighborhoods to aid in the good work, but there were a number of the denizens of the depraved locality present. The services were conducted by Father GLEASON, the Methodist Reformer, of Brooklyn; Rev. Mr. HOMES, Missionary LITTLE, Rev. Mr. HOE, of Williamsburg, and others. They consisted of prayer, exhortation and psalm singing, and nothing occurred to interfere with the objects of the meeting. Many "who came to scoff, remained to pray." An old sea Captain, among others, told his story of sin and repentance. The exercises closed with the doxology, in which most of those present heartily united.

Baffled Burglars.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a party of burglars forced open the front door of the jewelry store of A. WALLACK & Co., No. 72 Spring-street, and immediately upon gaining access to the premises, cut the throat of the watch dog. They then went to work upon the safes in which all the valuables were secured. They had drilled into one, and, having filled the hole with powder, had attached the fuse, when from some cause not yet ascertained, they were frightened away and fled with such precipitancy that they left all their implements behind them. Officer McNAMEE, of the Fourteenth Precinct, coming along at about this hour, found the door open and the condition of affairs inside as described. Calling Roundsman BERGHOLD and Officer HUNTER to his assistance, the store was secured and the proprietors notified, who, upon examination, found that no property whatever had been removed.

The Myers Perjury Case—The Accused Held to Bail.

It will be remembered that Mr. GEO. T. CHAMBERS, while engaged in shooting at a chicken upon his premises in Astoria, accidentally killed a boy named JOHN MYERS. The father of the boy commenced four civil actions against Mr. CHAMBERS, besides having him arrested three times upon criminal complaints. After the death of the boy, MYERS made affidavit before Justice JOHN S. SNEDEKER charging CHAMBERS with willful murder, upon which a warrant was issued for his arrest, and subsequently an examination was had before the same Justice. Mr. CHAMBERS was honorably discharged. At this time J. DUNCAN STEVENSON, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and JOHN D. TOWNSEND for the defence. About the same time another civil suit was commenced against CHAMBERS, in all asking $55,000 damages.

After Mr. CHAMBERS' discharge, affairs seem to have taken a different turn. Mr. CHAMBERS immediately entered a complaint against JOHN MYERS, the father, for willful and corrupt perjury, and a warrant was issued for his arrest by Justice SUTPHIN, of Jamaica. An examination upon this charge came on before Justices BRADLEE and SUTPHIN, in Jamaica, about ten days since, which was continued from day to day until Monday last, when it was closed. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and FREDERICK [illegible], Esq., for the defence. The testimony was voluminous, and each gentleman occupied nearly two hours in summing up. After a short time taken by the Justices in consultation, MYERS was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Application to fix the amount of bail for MYERS has since been made to Hon. JOHN J. ARMSTRONG, County Judge of Queens County, who has set the amount at $5,000.

JUDGE McCUNN'S HABEAS CORPUS.

The Heffernan Case—Hearing Before Judge Ingraham—Warden Stacom Released from the Custody of the Sheriff.

A hearing on the return to the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Warden STACOM, of the City Prison, was had before Judge INGRAHAM in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. At the opening of the Court, and after the call of the panel of jurors, Judge GARVIN announced to the Judge that there was the case of Warden STACOM, of the City Prison, in which a *habeas corpus* had been issued, returnable before him.

Mr. BOOKSTAVER, who appeared on behalf of the Sheriff, stated that the prisoner was held by virtue of a commitment issued by Judge McCUNN, of the Superior Court.

District-Attorney GARVIN then presented in traverse of the return an affidavit setting forth on behalf of the petitioner, Mr. STACOM, the commitment of Judge McCUNN, reciting the facts of the case, and alleging the petitioner to be in contempt; that such hearing before Judge McCUNN was without the statutory notice to show cause; and that on such hearing the record of final judgment was produced, showing that the prisoner HEFFERNAN elected to be tried at the Court of Special Sessions.

JUDGE INGRAHAM—Was this hearing before the Court or before a Judge out of Court?

District-Attorney GARVIN—Before a Judge out of Court, and I suppose the only question now is, your Honor, whether the facts alleged in the traverse are true or not.

Mr. BOOKSTAVER, on behalf of the Sheriff, said the facts were not contradicted.

District-Attorney GARVIN then read the statute on *habeas corpus*, and from its provisions argued that the record of a final conviction by a Court of competent jurisdiction having been duly submitted to Judge McCUNN, that barred all action by him in the matter; and, without referring to the statute remitting such questions to the Oyer and Terminer when in session, or the fact that the chief point at issue in the Superior Court was the production of the body of the prisoner before argument as to jurisdiction or the legality of his detention, submitted his motion on behalf of Warden STACOM to the Court.

Judge INGRAHAM—Is there any opposition to this motion to discharge?

Mr. BOOKSTAVER replied on the part of the Sheriff that they made no opposition other than to submit the question in the case to the judgment of the Court. If the petitioner was legally imprisoned, the respondent regarded it his duty to hold him, but if the contrary was the fact, he desired to offer no opposition to his discharge.

Judge INGRAHAM inquired for the statute relating to writs of this character being made returnable before the Oyer and Terminer when in session.

Judge GARVIN then read the statute, remarking that he thought it covered the whole question.

Judge INGRAHAM then said he wished the matter had come before him in a different form, but it seemed to him that under that statute the Judge out of Court had no jurisdiction, and on that ground the proceedings were altogether without warrant in law. This being the case I am of opinion, he said, that the prisoner must be discharged.

Warden STACOM immediately left Court, evidently "not much the worse for wear."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

No Circuit Calendar.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
6484—People ex rel. Bradley vs. Stephens.	1,24—Gordon vs. Salmon.
1526—Feistel vs. Brinkerhoff.	244—Roberts vs. Toledo and Wabash R. Co.
1576—Hill vs. McKenzie.	1488—First National Bank, Cincinnati, vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
38—Clay vs. Lazelle.	498—Howe vs. Warren.
1198—Uhl vs. Minaldi.	1306—Wilson vs. Outerbridge.
416—Clay vs. Roemmelt.	1546—Judge vs. The New-York and Albany Propeller Line.
3674—Hewitt vs. Miller.	1564—National Bank of N. America vs. Penniston.
948—Wyckoff vs. Queens County Ferry Co.	1406—Shuster vs. The Germania Fire Ins. Co.
1596—Leckie vs. Stewart.	
1608—Chambers vs. Baldwin.	
1610—Jaeger vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	
1336—Learned vs. Ryder.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

No. 123 is the only set down cause. The general call commences at No. 231.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

No.	No.
14—Bristed vs. Brown.	22—Raynor vs. Davies.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
228—New-York Bowery Fire Ins. Co. vs. Levy.	179—Place vs. Place.
252—Taylor vs. Wood.	191—Powers vs. Rogers.
266—Olney vs. Manning.	229—Welles vs. Westcott.
64—Solomon vs. Jackson.	233½—Fairchild vs. Pritchard.
104—Connell vs. Graves.	235—Place vs. Place.
108½—Brown vs. Kissam, Ex'r, &c.	251—Lawton vs. Crawford.
134—Cook vs. Kraft.	260—Pollenz vs. Beekman.
141—Braman, Trustee, &c., vs. O'Conner.	276—Edgarton vs. Edgarton.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
599—The Bank of North America vs. Dart.	1247—Martin vs. Blyarts.
1111—Mungles vs. DeGroot.	1271—Beal vs. Lohman.
991—Wehner, by guardian, vs. Smith.	677—Fisher vs. Luling.
1189—Mercer vs. Bowles.	1151—Pike vs. Sun Mut. Ins. Co.
33—The Hope Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Baldwin.	1097—Bedesheim vs. Witte.
1335—Pheles vs. Habirsban.	1139—Levy vs. Reiss.
	1215—Page vs. Meehan.
	1229—Schmitt vs. Smith.
	1269—Chapman vs. Goldman.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
818—Delnoth vs. Bostwick.	2008—Cruger vs. Lash.
1824—Wagner vs. Gragg.	2010—Kroff vs. Medefindt.
1990—Wanemacker vs. Miller.	2014—Morey vs. N. Y. Safe Deposit Co.
1050—Corwin vs. Wesley.	2026—Kelly vs. Riere.
2000—Donohoe vs. Quintard.	2028—Sutton vs. Haviland.
2002—Katanar vs. Dibble.	2030—Ross vs. Whitefield.
2004—Diossy vs. Whitaker.	2032—Fox vs. Doran.
	2034—Muller vs. Lander.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
446—Fowler vs. Dickel.	717—Lawson vs. Stake.
704—Maier vs. Hornan.	718—Neilan vs. Gregan.
677—Clark vs. Lynch.	719—Buckbee vs. Schutz.
1202—Van Norden vs. Morange.	720—Schoenig vs. Kahn.
587—Anderson vs. Tooker.	721—Smith vs. McKay.
484—Troppman vs. Kelly.	722—Prunty vs. Savage.
601—Higgins vs. Nat. S. Nav. Co.	723—Chamberlin vs. Reavy.
	724—Cook vs. Hirshfeld.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.

Nos.	Nos.
418—Bass vs. Seely.	696—Lavy vs. Meisner.
642—Welch vs. Bates.	697—McGraw vs. Starin.
208—Richardson vs. Herschel.	698—Hampshire vs. Willard.
342—Baldwin vs. Newburn.	699—Same vs. Same.
693—Ernst vs. Salomon.	700—Graham vs. Fitzgerald.
694—Coleman vs. Demarest.	701—Madan vs. Harriott.
695—Prouty vs. Wilkinson.	702—Christy vs. Simmons.
	703—Persing vs. Furnell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
190—Wright vs. Walsh.	224—Buddensick vs. Berg.
4745—Kabisch vs. Watts.	352—Melchers vs. Solomon.
4697—Traver vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. R. Co.	151—Cameron vs. Perry.
29—Lewis vs. Curry.	151½—Same vs. Same.
119—Hughes vs. Shuttleworth.	186—Northall vs. Thompson.
160—Tracy vs. Boehm.	187—Mattheson vs. Guilliame.
191—Havden vs. Meade.	188—Kahn vs. Watts.
241—Bissinger vs. Berg.	

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
326—Faunesbach vs. Boaz.	144—McAndrew vs. Bradford.
268—Hampden Paper Co. vs. Poillon.	177—Hamburgh vs. McKenna.
4330—Eisner vs. Schwartz.	231—Morris vs. Clarke.
4327—Koehler vs. Am. Fertilizer Co.	351—Forbs vs. Hart.
58—Hurd vs. Keller.	171—Ellis vs. McKinley.
88—Boomer vs. Calhoun.	174—Rickaby vs. Homeopathic Dispensary.
95—Kinzle vs. Broomhurst.	186—Gopfert vs. Richards.
97—Sherman vs. Reddan.	
140—Excelsior Mfg. Co. vs. Libby.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Joseph Carpenter; robbery.	10—The People vs. Peter Hart; felonious assault and battery.
2—The People vs. James Russell; robbery.	11—The People vs. Charles Hart; felonious assault and battery.
3—The People vs. Andrew Bressard; burglary.	12—The People vs. Isaac Simon and Geo. W. Samuels; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. George Bennett; burglary.	13—The People vs. Annie Miller and Dora Meyer; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. Merritt I. Reynolds; obtaining goods under false pretenses.	14—The People vs. Ann Magoffin; felonious assault and battery.
6—The People vs. George Sipp; felonious assault and battery.	15—The People vs. George Mason and Wm. C. Mason; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. James Hasketh; felonious assault and battery.	16—The People vs. James Johnson; larceny from the person.
8—The People vs. Thos. Connor; felonious assault and battery.	17—The People vs. Conrad Snyder; assault and battery.
9—The People vs. John O'Neil; felonious assault and battery.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 9.

By Judge Cardozo.

Porter vs. Griffin; judgment for defendant on demurrer.

Ward et al. vs. Steinker et al.; judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave to amend, &c.

The Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Brown et al.; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Miller vs. The National Steamship Company; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 9.

By Judge Barnard.

Eliza J. Freil vs. John H. Freil; the report of the referee is confirmed and a judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 9.

By Judge Spencer.

Black vs. Seiff; motion denied on terms.

Gilman vs. Ball; order granted.

Bowes vs. Hamilton; order granted.

Herdfelder vs. Stethler; allowance of $50 granted.

Fine vs. Thacher; order granted.

Schaeschmitt vs. Koch; order for discontinuance on payment of $25 to Bank.

Titus vs. Burr; motion for costs and allowance of five per cent. granted.

Eldridge vs. Reed; motion denied with $10 costs.

Murphy vs. O'Reilly; taxation amended so as to allow $3 a day to referee for time; no costs of motion.

Knellis vs. Katz; motion granted.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Gregory vs. Gregory; motion denied with $10 costs.

Robinson vs. Aiken; motion granted with costs.

Brown vs. The New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company; motion denied with $10 costs.

Todd vs. Moore; motion denied with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 9.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Welch vs. Cully; injunction modified.

Carpenter vs. Young; motion for receiver granted.

Van Nest vs. Hannaford; motion for receiver granted.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

BONDING GOODS SEIZED.

The United States vs. A Quantity of Distilled Spirits, Machinery, &c., Found at No. 22 Monroe-street and No. 66 Broad-street.—This was a motion to bond the above property, which was seized in January, at the rectifying house and counting room of H. Webster & Co. The spirits seized are valued at $20,000, the machinery at about $7,000; and the seizure was made on the ground that the claimants have illegally withdrawn spirits from bonded warehouses, and have not kept the books required by law in a proper manner. The present application to bond was made by the claimants on the ground that the property, especially the machinery is rapidly deteriorating in value from disuse, and that, on account of the seizure, they are unable to carry on their business. They also deny that they have knowingly violated any provision of law. The Government resisted the application by affidavits made by the Collector of the Thirty-second District and two of his deputies, to the effect that a cause of forfeiture would be fully made out on the trial of the cause; that the prosecution were ready to proceed as soon as the cause could be reached, and that the interests of the Government were opposed to the bonding.

Held by the Court—That the motion is granted as to all the property seized except the distilled spirits. As to the spirits, if the claimant elects, they may be sold, the proceeds to be brought into Court and deposited in the United States Trust Company on interest.

Assistant District-Attorney Phelps for the Government; Field & Shearman for the claimants.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The United States vs. Twenty Barrels of Distilled Spirits found at Pier No. 11 North River.—This case, which has been before the Court for several days past, was concluded yesterday. It was an information tried before a jury, for the forfeiture of the above property, which was seized in June last while in transit from Cincinnati to Boston, at Pier No. 11 North River, after having just been placed on the pier from one of the Erie Railroad barges preparatory to shipment on one of the Boston steamers. When seized the barrels had stock-in-hand stamps upon them. The Government claimed a forfeiture on the ground that the contents of the barrels had been changed subsequent to the affixing of the stamps, and also on the ground that the stamps were not properly canceled, in that the cancelation marks did not run over on the wood of the barrel heads. To support the first ground the Government produced witnesses who testified that the spirits, when seized, had the taste and smell of new spirits, and could not have been over three months old, while the stamps were affixed to the barrels in November, 1868. The claimants rebutted this evidence by the testimony of experts, to the effect that all old liquor when transported becomes, as the trade terms it, "sick"—that a gas arises from it, and that it then resembles new liquor in taste and smell. As to the second ground of forfeiture alleged, there was much contradictory testimony, witnesses for the Government asserting that the cancellation marks could not be seen upon the wood of the barrels, and the witnesses for the claimants asserting that they could be. Counsel for the claimants insisted that as this property was seized while in transit from a wholesale dealer's place, it was within the exception of section 36, and the burden of proof was on the Government, and the Court so held. The jury returned a verdict for the claimants, releasing the property.

Assistant District-Attorney Simons for the Government; Messrs. Pelton & Hill for the claimants.

CONSTRUCTION.

The United States vs. Thirteen Barrels of Distilled Spirits, Two Horses and One Truck, found at No. 111 Liberty-street.—This was an information tried before a jury for the forfeiture of the horses and truck, (the spirits having been already condemned,) by virtue of the provisions of the Internal Revenue act, which forfeits any horses, carts, &c. used in the removal of spirits upon which the proper tax has not been paid. The Court held that the word "removal" must be construed to mean an illegal removal, and that the prosecution must show that the owner or driver of the truck knew or had reason to believe that the removal was illegal. The prosecution not being prepared to show this, the Court directed a verdict for the claimants.

Assistant District-Attorney Simons for the Government; Messrs. Harland & Rollins for the claimants.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

ADMIRALTY PRACTICE—APPEAL—DEFAULT.

James Farrell, libelant, vs. Charles Campbell, respondent.—NELSON, C. J.—This is an action on the part of the libelant to set aside the appeal of the respondent. An answer was put in in the Court below, but when the hearing took place the respondent, on the Court refusing to postpone the same, declined to appear, and a default was entered and a reference made to a Commissioner to take proof of damages. The respondent appeared before the Commissioner and contested the amount. The Commissioner made a report to which no exception was taken. A final decree for the amount was entered, from which the respondent has appealed to this Court. The proctors for the libelant, under this state of the case, move to dismiss the appeal. It is admitted that the appeal in form is regular. We agree that the merits were concluded by the default, and could not be heard over again in the Circuit; that it would be hearing an original case of which the Court has no jurisdiction. But the respondent appeared before the Commissioner and contested the damages, and although he took no exception to the report, and will not be able to avail himself of errors in the same, if any, yet we are not prepared to say that the proper remedy of the libelant is by motion to dismiss. It stands on the footing of an appeal in admiralty, where the merits have been contested and a decree for the libelant, and an appeal. Though there may be no errors committed by the Court below, and on a motion to dismiss the Court would so hold, this remedy would not be applied. It must be heard in the usual way appeals are heard upon a call of the calendar. In the present case the respondent had a right to appeal, and review the decree as to the question of damages, and hence it must be heard in the usual way. Motion to dismiss denied, but without costs.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Commissioner Jones.

ARREST OF AN EX-POSTMASTER—HE IS CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Yesterday morning a warrant was issued by Commissioner JONES, on complaint of District-Attorney Parris, for the arrest of General S. H. Roberts, who held the position of Postmaster in this city during the years 1867 and 1868. He is charged with embezzling the sum of $753 59 from a fund known as the "money order fund." The alleged embezzlement was discovered previous to his removal from office, but under directions from the Post Office authorities in Washington the charge was not pressed at that time, and it was only yesterday morning that the authorities had orders to proceed with the matter. General Roberts was taken into custody, and is now in charge of United States Marshal Dallon, awaiting examination.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—FEB. 9.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

A DISASTROUS CRUISE.

William Smith vs. John Nelson.—The plaintiff in this case arrived in this country some time since, and put up at the marine hostelry kept by the defendant in Monroe-street. The plaintiff claimed to have had then in his possession $500 in gold contained in a belt around his body, and $100 and a gold watch elsewhere on his person. The gold watch and $100 he deposited with a saloon keeper in Cherry-street for safe keeping, and then started out on a "cruise" around the City, finally taking up his lodgings with the defendant. He alleged that while on this spree the defendant took the $500 in gold for safekeeping, and also accompanied him to the saloon in Cherry-street, where defendant was also intrusted with the $100 and watch and chain for a like purpose. This being done, the defendant, as alleged, freely served the plaintiff with "tanglefoot," and finally, as complainant and witness, on a charge of lunacy or delirium tremens, accommodated him with quarters on Blackwell's Island, where he remained two months. On being liberated he demanded his property, and that being refused, he commenced this action for its recovery. Defendant admitted having had the $100 and gold watch, which he claimed to have turned over to the plaintiff, but denied all knowledge of the $500. Plaintiff asserted that defendant had received all the property claimed, and that he had never delivered to him (defendant) any portion of it.

The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $857.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The criminal business in this Court was very light yesterday, although the number of cases on the calendar was quite large. Several of the cases were adjourned at the request of counsel.

SENTENCES.

John McCormick was fined $10 for using a horse in a cruel manner.

Edward Rooney, guilty of stealing a photographic likeness of the Sheriff from Frederick's gallery, was sentenced to State Prison for four years and six months.

ACQUITTALS.

A colored man, named James E. Williams, was proven not guilty of a charge of making a felonious assault on one John Morris, at No. 73 Broome-street.

Wm. H. Lyons was also acquitted on a charge of stealing a policeman's overcoat.

Wm. H. Summers was arraigned on a charge of swindling a poor man, named Martin Lynch, out of $300, under the pretext of changing it for gold, but as there was considerable doubt as to his identity he was acquitted.

Daniel Woodman was tried for having, it was alleged, entered the house of Julius Livingstone, at No. 68 Caroline-street. He was acquitted.

The Court then adjourned until to-day.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 9, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	118
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	115
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	113⅛
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113⅞
50,000 do.	113⅞
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, ex c.	50½
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	49½
10,000 do.	49⅜
4,000 do.	49⅝
50,000 do. s30	49⅜
65,000 do.	49⅝
8,000 Vir. St. 6s, ex c.	62½
15,000 do.	62½
15,000 Va. St. 6s, n.	68½
51,000 do.	68
16,000 N. C. St. 6s.	44
10,000 do.	44⅛
15,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.	25½
15,000 do.	25½
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	91
11,000 do.	90⅞
10,000 do.	90
5,000 do.	89⅞
25,000 do.	89⅜
10,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	91
15,000 La. 8s, Lev. Bds.	71½
10,000 B'klyn 6s, W. L.	91½
3,000 Ala. 8s, Bds.	96
10,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., R.	108⅜
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91
9,000 Erie 2d M., '79	91
4,000 H. R. 2d S. F. Bds	105
2,000 M. C. 8s, n. bds	120
10,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	95⅜
5,000 do.	95⅜
5,000 Union Pac. R. 1st M.	87
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st	92
5,000 do.	92⅛
10,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	77
5,000 Quin. & Tol. 1st	83
5,000 C. & R. I. 1st M. Bds. b. c	96⅛
5,000 Morris & Es. 1st	101
33,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	76⅛
20 Hanover Bank	104
93 Ninth Nat. Bank	109
90 Tenth Nat. Bk.	107
50 Bnkrs' & Brks' A.	111
400 Quicksilver	14
100 do. b60	14⅛
100 Pacific M....bet. c.	41⅛
100 do.	41⅜
100 Bruns. C. L.	8
800 Adams Ex.	63⅜
100 do.	63⅜
100 do...bet. call	63⅜

100 Cum. C. Pf. bet. c.	33¼
100 do.	34⅛
5 A. M. U. Ex.	37½
100 do.	37⅜
200 U. S. Ex. bet. call	49¼
200 N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	98⅛
25 do.	98⅜
100 do.	98⅛
100 do...bet. call	98⅞
$40,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs.	96⅛
10,000 do...bet. call	96⅜
200 Erie	24⅞
1200 Harlem	146
600 do.	147
200 do...bet. call	147⅜
1300 Reading	97⅛
300 do.	97⅛
700 do. b3	97⅜
1000 do. bet. call. s5	97⅜
200 Mich. Cen.	120
100 do...bet. call	122
1500 L. S. & M. S. R.	87⅜
600 do.	87⅜
130 do.	87⅜
200 do...bet. call	87⅜
100 do. b30	88
200 do.	87⅜
25 Panama R....b. c	172
300 Ill. Cen.	144
100 do.	143⅛
600 do.	143
100 do...s60	142⅞
200 Clev. & Pitts.	98
1300 Chic. & N. W.	72¾
100 do...bet. call	72¾
100 Ch. & N. W. Pf.	89⅜
500 do.	89⅜
100 do.	89⅜
200 N. J. Cen. R.	100⅛
200 do.	100⅛
71 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	90⅛
100 Chic. & Alt.	149
400 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	87⅛
100 do.	87⅜
200 do.	87⅜
800 do.	88
200 Tol., W. & W.	47⅜
100 do...bet. c. b30	47⅜
100 Alt. & T. H.	28
100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	61
500 Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
100 do.	29⅛
300 do.	29⅛
100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	158
85 Del., L. & W.	105⅜
100 H. & St. J. Pf.	109
500 Col., C. & Ind. C. R.	19⅛
300 do.	19⅛
100 do.	19⅜

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118	$30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	113⅞	2,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	111⅛
11,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅛	2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	109

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$16,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.	62⅛
5,000 Vir. St. 6s, n.	68
20,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.	25⅛
40,000 do.	25⅛
10,000 Missouri 6s	90
5,000 do...bet. call	90⅛
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	91⅛
17,500 La. State 6s	72½
10,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	72
21,000 do.	71⅛
10,000 do.	71⅛
10,000 do. s60	70
10,000 La. 8s, Lev. Bds.	72½
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	49⅛
20,000 do. b60	50
6,000 Tenn. 6s, ex c.	56⅛
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July	86
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st	92⅛
7,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	76⅛
1,000 W. U. Tel. 7s Bs	86⅛
4,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	103
1,000 Union Pac. 1st	87
2,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	89⅛
3,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st	90⅛
5,000 do.	90⅛
10,000 Mor. & Es. 2d	92
2,000 Harlem 1st M.	101
300 Canton Co.	59⅛
200 do. b30	59⅛
25 Mar. Pf.	20⅛
100 Cumberl'd P.	34⅛
100 do...bet. call	34⅛
5 Pacific Mail	41
100 do.	41⅛
100 do.	41⅛
50 Wells-Fargo..b. c	20⅛
140 A. M. U. Ex.	37⅛

$10,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctfs....bet. c	96⅛
10,000 do.	96⅛
175 Adams Ex.	64⅛
100 do.	64⅜
200 do...bet. call	64⅛
200 Erie R.	24⅛
200 Erie Pref.	43
1200 Harlem	148
4000 Reading	97⅛
100 do.	97⅛
200 do...bet. call	97⅛
100 do. b10	97⅛
400 L. S. & M. S. R.	87⅛
500 do.	88
100 do...bet. call	88⅛
400 Ill. Cen. R.	144
800 Chic. & N. W. b. c	73⅛
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. b3	89⅛
100 do.	89⅛
500 Chi. & R. I. R.	118⅛
100 do.	118⅛
100 Mil. & St. Paul	74⅛
300 do.	74⅛
200 do.	74⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	88⅛
500 do.	88⅛
100 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guarant'd	90⅛
110 do.	91
100 do.	91⅛
143 do.	91⅛
1000 do. s60	91
100 Alt. & T. H.	28⅛
100 Alt. & T. H. Pf. b10	61
200 Chi. & Alt. Pf.	150
500 Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
100 do.	29⅛
500 Col., C. & I. C. R.	19⅛
50 H. & St. J. R. P. bet. call	108⅛

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9—P. M.

The majority Opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered on Monday, against the validity of Greenbacks as a Legal Tender for obligations contracted before the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, is likely to prove scarcely a nine days' wonder. The Opinion was pronounced on a case appealed from Kentucky, and involving only $30,000 or $40,000. It will not stand as the final decision of the Court any longer than the next case involving the same question can be reached *by a full Bench*. The minority Opinion is already held in many intelligent quarters as the soundest law, and there is something so very ungracious, as well grossly inconsistent in the course of the Chief Justice, who was Secretary of the Treasury when the retroactive as well as prospective principle of Legal Tender was adopted, *on his solicitation*, by Congress, that much of the respect due to the august tribunal over which he presides is abated on the present occasion. This sentiment is the more pardonable, if any apology were really required, because the Chief Justice accidentally formed himself the turning pivot, by reason of the vacancies on the Supreme Bench which the President had not been afforded the opportunity of filling.

The conviction that the Opinion of Chief Justice CHASE, speaking for himself and the Democratic members of the Bench, will not stand as the final decision of the Court, is strengthened by the very profound consideration that such a decision strikes directly at the power of this great Government to carry on another successful war against insurrection or rebellion or the heresy of State secession, should the trial ever come again, as come it may at any future time. And it may be assumed for granted that the party now in control of the Government, with President GRANT at the head, will not suffer this blow to pass unregarded. The vacancies on the Supreme Bench will soon be filled, and ably filled, and as every case appealed to the Court on the point in question has its peculiar side issues, differing widely, perhaps, from the Kentucky case now determined, abundant opportunity will no doubt be afforded for a review of the present Opinion by the full Bench.

But assuming that this Opinion is to bear directly upon all outstanding original contracts, created before the 25th February, 1862, most of them necessarily the contracts of corporations rather than of individuals, or if of individuals, in the shape of old Bonds and Mortgages upon which the interest has accrued since the Act of that date and been paid in Greenbacks, there is every prospect that a score or more of questions of equity or points of legal right will arise either to prolong litigation or to induce mutual compromise between debtor and creditor. If the Opinion of Chief Justice CHASE is made the final decision of the Court as affecting all original contracts or Railway and other mortgages before the Legal-Tender Act, the incidental, but important question still comes up as to whether or not the interest or coupons on such mortgages since falling due are not debts accruing within the meaning of the Act, to be satisfied in Greenbacks in place of Gold or Silver; so that while the principal of the Bonds, when due, is required to be paid in Coin, the Coupons attached thereto may be settled as other current debts created between debtor and creditor, and earned by the latter since the Act. This suggestion may possibly imply a legal fallacy, but there is so much in the Opinion under notice that is thoroughly inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the Legal-Tender Act, and its quiet operation upon debts past, as well as debts since the Act for eight years past, that it is scarcely too much to expect that issues equally novel and inconsistent are likely to be raised on the other side as litigation progresses. To the principal of Railway Mortgages made before the Act of 1862, and not renewed or tacitly extended since, the Opinion of the Court, if not reversed before such Mortgages fall due, will undoubtedly apply but purchasers of such mortgages, under temptation of this Opinion, had as well bear in mind the contingency of reversal as well as the delays of litigation.

The speculative interest in the Gold market would seem not to be dead from the amount bid for at the Treasury to-day, and yet there is a tameness in the open market that denotes greatly diminished confidence in higher figures. The range of sales to-day varied but slightly from 120¼@120⅝ ₱ cent. The following bids to and awards by the Treasury were made to-day:

OFFERS TO BUY GOLD, FEBRUARY.

Schafer Bros.	
50,000	120.50
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
25,000	120.48
25,000	120.48
25,000	120.51
25,000	120.53
R. Baile.	
20,000	120.47
20,000	120.48
20,000	120.45
20,000	120.43
20,000	120.40
Leland Bros. & Co.	
20,000	120.31
Wheeler & Commelin.	
10,000	120.51
20,000	120.38½
20,000	120.45
10,000	120.49
A. Frank & Bro.	
20,000	120.60
20,000	120.50
20,000	120.40
Robinson, Cox & Co.	
60,000	120.46
G. H. Bend.	
200,000	120.42
W. T. Hatch & Son.	
60,000	120
5,000	120.00½
2,000	120.00½
25,000	110.35
20,000	120.00½
25,000	120.38½
25,000	120.38½
10,000	120.00½
Jahne, Smith & Co.	
5,000	120
J. F. Underhill & Co.	
50,000	120.26
50,000	120.27
50,000	120.28
25,000	120.30
25,000	120.50
Fisk & Hatch.	
1,000,000	120.40
Trevor & Colgate.	
10,000	120.44
10,000	120.43
10,000	120.38
10,000	120.35
10,000	120.33
800,000	120.40

G. G. Haven & Co.	
20,000	120.01
20,000	120.02
20,000	120.03
20,000	120.04
20,000	120.05
J. A. Garland.	
5,000	120.38
Marx & Co.	
50,000	120.33
50,000	120.34½
100,000	120.40½
50,000	120.40½
White, Morris & Co.	
25,000	120.45
10,000	120.39
10,000	120.31
D. H. & M. Arnold & Co.	
5,000	120.45
5,000	120.51
Duff, Timmerman & Co.	
20,000	120.38
20,000	120.40
10,000	120.44
10,000	120.46
20,000	120.48
Gibson, Beadleston & Co.	
10,000	120.45
10,000	120.47
10,000	120.50
J. Molter.	
10,000	120.33
10,000	120.33½
10,000	120.34
10,000	120.34½
10,000	120.35
10,000	120.36
10,000	120.37
10,000	120.38
10,000	120.39
10,000	120.41
Cushman & Hurlburt.	
15,000	120.51½
25,000	120.51
50,000	120.26
100,000	120.01
S. D. Davis.	
10,000	120.39
G. H. Ely.	
25,000	120.50
25,000	120.51
25,000	120.52
25,000	120.53
$3,840,000	

ACCEPTED BIDS OF GOLD, FEB. 9.

Marx & Co.	
$100,000	120.50½
10,000	120.40½
Schafer Bros.	
50,000	120.50
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
25,000	120.53
25,000	120.51
25,000	120.48
25,000	120.46
Robert Baile.	
20,000	120.48
20,000	120.47
20,000	120.45
20,000	120.43
Wheeler & Commelin.	
10,000	120.51
10,000	120.49
10,000	120.45
A. Frank & Bro.	
20,000	120.60
20,000	120.50
Robinson, Cox & Co.	
60,000	120.46
Geo. H. Bend.	
200,000	120.42
W. T. Hatch & Son.	
10,000	120.00½

J. F. Underhill & Co.	
$25,000	120.50
Trevor & Colgate.	
10,000	120.44
J. Molter.	
10,000	120.41
White, Morris & Co.	
25,000	120.45
D. H. and M. Arnold & Co.	
5,000	120.51
5,000	120.45
Duff, Timmerman & Co.	
20,000	120.48
20,000	120.46
20,000	120.44
Gibson, Beadleston & Co.	
10,000	120.50
10,000	120.47
10,000	120.45
Cushman & Hurlburt.	
15,000	120.51½
25,000	120.51
Geo. H. Ely.	
25,000	120.53
25,000	120.52
25,000	120.51
25,000	120.50
$1,000,000	

The foreign Exchanges sold with much steadiness at 109 on London and f.5.17½ to the dollar on Paris. To sell large sums on London, the bankers accept a sixteenth or an eighth of one ₱ cent. below 109 ₱ cent., while some of them, who are either indifferent about drawing or have large settlements to make, ask 109¼ ₱ cent. There is nothing in the market to indicate an export demand for Gold for some time to come, and this fact in connexion with the unusually large sums of Gold Notes held by the Banks has a repressing influence upon speculation in the Gold Room. The demand for Gold to pay Customs on Monday and Tuesday was large, nearly $1,200,000 for the two days. To-day the demand was lighter. Some of the large Banks are loaning Money on call with the leading Brokers at 5 ₱ cent. The rule of the Street between the Brokers themselves and at Bank, when they apply for loans, is 6 ₱ cent.

On the Stock Exchange unusual tameness is shown in the Public Funds, while, on the other hand, the business in the Southern State Bonds, in Railway Mortgages, and the Railway Stocks is on the increase, and prices tend pretty strongly upward. To-day the Rock Island Stock was restored to dealings at the Stock Exchange Board, on the following explanation from the Registrar of the Company, the Corn Exchange Bank. This conclusion of an unpleasant controversy, and one which ought not to have occurred, we have for some weeks anticipated. It affords much satisfaction to the Street, and is important as restoring the proper status on the Exchange of one of the oldest Railway properties in the West:

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1870.

W. H. Neilson, Esq., President of the New-York Stock Exchange:

SIR: By request of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, I inform you that the registry of the stock certificates of that Company has been accepted by this bank, and that the terms expressly agreed on are as follows:

That the registry of shares issued shall be only for a similar number of shares at the same time canceled; and that there shall be no registry of shares without such cancelment, unless full public notice of a new issue be first given by said Company; and on information from your Exchange that it has received due notice of such intended new issue.

I inclose a certificate from the transfer clerk of the Railroad Company, showing its present capital stock to be $16,000,000, and shares outstanding 160,000. Very respectfully,

E. W. DUNHAM, President.

To-morrow the Treasury will buy for the Sinking Fund $1,000,000 United States 5-20s. On the 24th inst. a further purchase of at least the same amount, and possibly a larger sum, if offered at fair rates, will be made. The purchases this month were restricted in the preliminary notice of the Secretary of the Treasury on the first of the month, in view of the Pension requisitions of the 4th March on his Currency balances. But as these balances have since accumulated quite rapidly, and as the Customs in Gold for the month will prove liberal, we anticipate much larger purchases of 5-20s, and much larger sales of Gold in March. The Customs from the Spring trade will, from present appearances, be on a liberal scale, and the Secretary's estimate for $187,500,000 for the Fiscal Year will, we believe, be more than realized. There will be no disturbance of the Tariff to affect this source of revenue this Fiscal Year, and we very much doubt whether anything will be done to decrease it, in the aggregate, for the year to come.

After the late Boards, the Public Funds were a fraction firmer; Gold was steady at 120¾ ₱ cent.; the Railways generally strong. The following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 9.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	112½	112½
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114	114
American Gold Coin	120⅝	120¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	49½	49¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	25¾	25⅜
New-York Central and Hudson	97⅞	97⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	96½	96⅛
Reading Railroad	97	97⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	118⅝	118⅝
Northwestern Common	72¾	73⅛
Northwestern Preferred	89½	89⅛
Pacific Mail Company	41⅜	41⅛
St. Paul Preferred	87⅜	88⅛
St. Paul Common	73⅛	74⅛
Lake Shore	87⅜	88
Erie	25	25
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅛	29⅛
New-Jersey Central	100⅝	100⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	118	5-20 coup., 1867	114
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	118	5-20 coup., 1868	114
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅛	10-40 reg.	109
5-20 coup., 1864	114⅛	10-40 coupon	112⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	114⅛	6s currency	111⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	113⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	50	Rhode Island 6s	98
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	49½	Alabama 5s	62
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	62½	Alabama 8s	95
Virginia 6s, new bds.	68	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '75	101
Georgia 6s	83	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '86	103
Georgia 7s, new bds.	92	Illinois Canal bds, '70	100
North Carolina 6s	44	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
North Carolina n. b.	25⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
South Carolina 6s	85	Illinois War Loan	100
South Car., Apl & Oct	85½	Indiana 5 ₱ ct. W. L. x	97¼
Missouri 6s	89¾	N. Y. Reg. Bty Loan	108½
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss	91	N. Y. Coup. Bty Loan	108½
Louisiana 6s	71½	N. Y. 7s, C. L., '70	102¼
Louisiana 6s, Lev. Bs.	71½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	106
Louisiana 8s, Lev. Bs.	91	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	106
California 7s	119	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	102
Connecticut 6s	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, in which there was less excitement than yesterday about the Supreme Court of the United States:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Gt. West. 1st, '88	85½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86½	Gt. West. 2d, '93	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	86½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	98⅛	Chic. & R. I. 1st	101
Erie 1st Ext.	94½	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	95⅜
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	92	Morris & Essex 1st	100⅜
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	89	Morris & Essex 2d	92
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	81	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	96
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	77	N. J. Cen. 1st	100¾
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	85½	N. J. Cen. 2d	98
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104½	N. J. Cen. New B'ds	96
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	103
Harlem 1st	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	95
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	92
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1st	110	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	96
Mich. So. 7 ₱c. 2d	94½	Chic. & Alton 1st	101
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱c.	98¼	Chic. & Alton Inc.	90
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98
Cen. Pac. Bonds	96	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	79
Alton & T. H. 1st	93	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	94
Alton & T. H. 2d Pref.	80	Penin. R. R. Bonds	90
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	74¼	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	80¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	103
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	88¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	88¼
Chic. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	86	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	90
Chic. & N. W. 1st	92	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	85¼
Consol'd 7 ₱c. conv.	90¼	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	82½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ts	106	Mar. & Cin. 1st	87
Lack. & West. Bonds	98	Chic. & Mil. 1st	90
Del., L. & West. 1st	98	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st	76¾
Del., L. & West. 2d	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	88	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	81
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	73½	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	77
Gt. West. 1st, '68	103		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	134	Mercantile	115
Manhattan	136	Bank of N. America	100
Merchants'	123	Hanover	103
Mechanics'	135	Irving	115
Union	127	Metropolitan	140
America	144	Citizens'	130
City	210	Grocers'	110
North River	98	East River	105
Tradesmen's	152	Market	118
Fulton	155	Nassau	105
Greenwich	200	Shoe and Leather	140
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	Corn Exchange	128
National	116½	Continental	98
Merchants' Ex.	113	Commonwealth	111⅛
Leather Manuf'rs	191	Importers' & Traders'	140
Seventh Ward	107	Park	163
State of New-York	105⅛	Central National	108⅛
Commerce	120⅛	Ninth National	109
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	124	Tenth National	107
Broadway	200	Oriental	150
Ocean	85	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	111

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$82,617,567 91
Gold receipts	277,495 20
Gold payments	98,551 23
Gold balance	76,957,942 62
Currency receipts	345,215 89
Currency payments	214,800 10
Currency balance	5,878,803 33
General balance	82,927,097 42
Customs	277,000 00

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 95, free of tax. Many parties who have carefully examined the merits of these securities prefer them to any other in the market. They are now selling quite as rapidly as the Company can use the money in finishing the road. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 Wall-street. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	24	Cutmeats, pkgs	680
Beeswax, pkgs	2	Lard, pkgs	2,164
Cotton, bales	4,202	Lard, kegs	1,015
Dried Fruit, pkgs	67	Stearine, pkgs	28
Eggs, bbls	211	Butter, pkgs	1,158
Flour, bbls	4,654	Cheese, pkgs	10
Wheat, bushels	14,050	Tallow, pkgs	9
Corn, bushels	2,330	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,203
Malt, bushels	2,300	Pecans, pkgs	10
Oats, bushels	1,120	Peanuts, bags	534
Beans, bushels	1,464	Oil Cake, pkgs	85
Peas, bushels	270	Rice, pkgs	464
Hops, bales	259	Starch, boxes	1,350
Hides, No.	182	Tobacco, hhds	18
Hides, bdls	589	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	408
Leather, sides	4,529	Whisky, bbls	1,064
Spirits Turp., bbls	376	Wool, bales	162
Resin, bbls	1,502	Rough Rice, bushels	900
Petroleum, ref., bbls	1,568	Rice Flour, sacks	64
Pork, bbls	1,673		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Atlantic*, for Antwerp—149,682 gallons Refined Petroleum, 37 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 12,000 Staves.

By the steamer *Nebraska*, for Liverpool—1,639 bales Cotton, 3 bbls. Whisky, 88 bales Furs, 1,001 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 65,780 lbs. Tallow, 59 tierces Beef, 76,135 lbs. Lard, 72 boxes Clocks, 77,800 lbs. Bacon, 9 bbls. Bran, 13,000 lbs. Cheese, 15,816 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Bertha*, for Rotterdam—1,973 bbls. Resin, 1,292 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Templar*, for Cadiz—126,000 Staves.

By the bark *Hummer Fuerf*, for Liverpool—2,355 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue in limited request at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There have been no important movements reported to-day. The offerings have been quite moderate, particularly of Rio, and prices have been well supported. We quote: Java at 20c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18½c.; Rio 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—A limited movement has been reported in all descriptions at about previous quotations. Sales have been made since our last of 1,535 bales for prompt delivery, of which 308 bales were to arrive, including 494 bales to shippers, 800 bales to spinners, and 241 bales to speculators. Also, 1,450 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales, basis Low Middling, for February, 24⅜c.; 460 bales do., March, 24⅝c.; 200 bales do., March, private terms; 100 bales do., April, 24¾c.; 200 bales do., May, 24⅞c.; also a Put for March at 25⅛c. for 1c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	22½	22¾	23	23⅛
Good Ordinary	23½	23¾	24	24⅛
Low Middling	24½	24¾	25	25⅛
Middling	25¼	25½	25¾	26
Good Middling	26¼	26½	26¾	27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,768
Receipts last week	18,576
Receipts the preceding week	19,187
Receipts since Sept. 1	438,560
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	1,639
Exports since Sept. 1	191,492
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	65,000

A Cotton Trade Exchange will be opened on Monday next, the 14th inst., at Nos. 92 Beaver and 141 Pearl-street. It is believed that by a more general meeting of the merchants and brokers business will be facilitated, especially in the line of contracts for future delivery. The Exchange will be free to all until the 1st of May, by which time, it is thought, the experiment can be thoroughly tested. The business hour will be from 1 to 2 P. M.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been moderate for low grades of State and Western Flour, but at prices which have not been satisfactory to holders, who are generally firm in their views, and not offering to sell with freedom at the going rates. Other kinds have been quiet and somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,850 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 60@$4 90; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 10@$5 40; good to choice Spring Extra at $5 40@$5 90; and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 50 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 60@$4 90
Extra State	5 10@ 5 90
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 00@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 10@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 50@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping	5 10@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 35
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 80@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been steady, but not in much request; sales have been reported since our last of 430 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$6 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6@$10 for good Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in more demand at $4@$4 80 for inferior to choice ₱ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Cornmeal has been inactive at about $4 50@$4 75 for Western, $4 50@$4 65 for Jersey, and $4 85@$4 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in light request at from $2 25@$2 90 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—There has been rather more animation in the Wheat line, and prices have been quoted stronger, on quite meagre offerings of desirable lots of both Spring and Winter. The demand has been mainly for shipment, though in part for milling. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 47; Red and Amber Western at $1 23½@$1 27½, chiefly Amber, at $1 27½ for Amber, delivered; No. 1 Spring at $1 22½, afloat; No. 2 Spring at $1 16@$1 20, the latter rate for prime Minnesota, delivered; No. 3 do. $1 12; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 60; Red Pennsylvania, $1 27 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quoted firm, but has not been actively dealt in. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels at $1 04@$1 07 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, chiefly at $1 07, delivered; 88c.@90c. for New do.; 95c.@$1 02 for Yellow and White Jersey, Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is very quiet at 85c.@90c. for Jersey and Western; 90c.@95c. for State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues quiet and heavy; 1,500 bushels sold, including two-rowed State, at 80c.@85c.; four-rowed do., 97½c. ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is quiet and irregular at from 97c.@$1 40 ₱ bushel; sales 4,750 bushels, including 3,000 bushels Choice Canada West, at $1 40 ₱ bushel, short credit. Oats have been in moderate request and quoted steady; sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels, in lots, at 55½c.@56c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60c.@61c. for White Ohio, in small lots; 55c.@56c. for State, from track and delivered; 50c.@55c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 1,001 bbls. Flour and 15,816 bushels Wheat for Liverpool.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate demand at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is selling slowly at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet but steady, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 16c.@23c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan at 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin at 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 250 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderately active request, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 21c.@23c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@32c. ₱ lb. The receipts since our last have been 4,529 sides.

MOLASSES—No dealings of moment transpired to-day. Prices have been depressed and irregular. Old Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@55c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands at 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@77c. ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@30c.	....
Cuba, Clayed	30c.@32c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades	....	40c.@42c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades	38c.@45c.	40c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@45c.	....
English Islands	....	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	....	60c.@77c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been increased firmness reported in the market for Resin, though the transactions have been light, on the basis of $2 20@$2 25 for Strained to good Strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 1,502 bbls.; sales, 1,600 bbls.; exports, 1,973 bbls. Tar has been dull at about previous figures. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been held with much confidence, on a reduced supply, and has been in pretty fair request, chiefly at from 48½c.@49c. for merchantable lots, ₱ gallon; sales, 340 bbls.; receipts, 376 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 48½c.@49½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, nominally $3 75@$4. Resin, $2 17½@$8 25 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $3@$4; Pitch, $2 50@$2 65 ₱ bbl.

OILS—A slightly improved inquiry has been reported for the principal kinds, including Crude Whale at 70c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 82½c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 47½; Red Oil at 80c.@23c.; Linseed Oil at 91c.@96c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 45; Menhaden at 65c.@68c.; Spermaceti at 40c.@23c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 05 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The offerings of Oil, though comparatively moderate, have been in excess of the pressing wants of buyers, and prices have been weak and declining. Crude has been lightly dealt in on the basis of 16⅛c.@16½c. in bulk, here, with sales reported of 1,650 bbls.; 21½c.@21¾c., in shipping order; and 21c.@21½c., in shipping order, at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls. At Philadelphia 390 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been in comparatively limited demand and depressed in price, with sales reported here of 5,000 bbls. Standard White for early delivery at 30¼c.@30⅜c.; chiefly at 30⅜c.; 1,500 bbls. do., March to May, on private terms. Also at Philadelphia, 1,250 bbls. Standard White for early delivery, at 29⅛c.@29½c.; and 1,500 bbls. do., for March, at 30c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 1,508 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,460 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 1,292 bbls. for Rotterdam, 149,682 gallons for Antwerp, and 2,355 bbls. for Liverpool. Standard White, in cases, continues inactive at 37½c.@38½c. Prime White, 38½c.@40c., ₱ gallon. Naphtha rules quiet at 10¾c.@11c., in bbls., and 16½c.@17c., in cases, ₱ gallon. There were 296 bbls. Naphtha received.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, chiefly on speculative account, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at $25 75@$26 for New Mess; $24 for Western Prime Mess; $22 25 for Thin Mess, ₱ bbl. Also, 2,500 bbls. New Mess, seller's option, including February at $25 75@$26; March at $26, and April at $26, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in quite moderate demand at 11⅛c.@11¾c. for inferior to choice Western, and 11⅞c.@12⅛c., chiefly 12c., for City, ₱ lb. Cutmeats have been dull and heavy; sales have been confined to 100 packages at 10¾c.@11½c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 13¾c.@15c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been inactive at drooping rates; sales equal to 75 boxes, including Cumberland, part at 13⅛c.@13¾c., and Short Rib at 14⅛c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been less freely offered, opening rather weak, but closing with more firmness, and buoyant, with a more urgent inquiry. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 485 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 14½c.@16¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15c.@15½c. for City, and 15⅛c.@15⅝c. for fair to prime Steam, and 15¾c. for very choice Steam, ₱ lb.; also, 500 tierces prime Steam, for forward delivery, including seller March, on private terms, and April at 15¾c. ₱ lb. Beef has been steady in price and in pretty fair request at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very dull, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $17@$30 ₱ tierce; sales 50 tierces. Beef Hams have been quiet since our last at from $28@$32 ₱ bbl.; sales 75 bbls. Butter continues in limited demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 28c.@35c.; Fancy, 40c.@43c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 18c.@35c. ₱ lb.; the receipts of to-day were 1,158 pkgs. Cheese rules dull and heavy at from 6c.@18c., as the extreme, for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 10 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ₱ lb.	38@40
Good to fine State, firkins, ₱ lb.	35@37
Fair to good State, firkins, ₱ lb.	32@34
Common State, firkins, ₱ lb.	27@30
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	42@43
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	37@40
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	34@37
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	26@32
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₱ lb.	30@35
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb.	25@30
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₱ lb.	25@30
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₱ lb.	22@28
Fair Western, firkins, ₱ lb.	18@20
Good to prime State Rolls, ₱ lb.	32@34
Good to prime Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	28@32
Common State and Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	17@18
Canada Dairy Packed, ₱ lb.	25@30
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₱ lb.	18@23

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ₱ lb.	17¾@18
Fine State Factories, ₱ lb.	16½@17
Fair to good State Factories, ₱ lb.	15½@16
Common State Factories, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	16½@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	15½@16
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ₱ lb.	25 @27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	26 @28
Good to extra English Dairy, New-York, ₱ lb.	20 @25
Good to extra English Dairy, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₱ lb.	8 @12

SUGARS—The market for Raw has been quiet, but prices show no further change of moment. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 440 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9⅝c.@11¼c., chiefly new crop refining Cuba at 9⅞c.@10c.; also, 141 boxes Havana at 10c.@11⅛c., ₱ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 10c.@10⅛c.; fair to very good Grocery grades at 10⅜c.@10⅝c.; very good to choice Grocery grades at 10⅞c.@11⅛c., ₱ lb. Porto Rico Grocery grades ranged from 10⅝c.@12c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅝c.@10⅞c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request, and quoted buoyant in price, ranging from 12⅛c.@14⅛c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 68,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅝c.@10⅛c.; also 36,000 lbs. Stearine at 14⅜c.@15⅛c., and 27,500 lbs. Grease at 8c.@12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is in very moderate demand at about previous rates; sales 200 bbls., in lots, at 98½c.@99c., chiefly at 98½c. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 1,064 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate inquiry has been reported for room to-day, but with more steadiness in rates. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 650 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour on private terms; 1,500 boxes Bacon at 20s.@25s., chiefly 20s.; 550 pkgs. Lard at 25s; 25 hhds. Tallow at 15s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 10,000 bushels Wheat, at 8d. ₱ bushel. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Bremen, a North German bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and a Norwegian bark, of 300 tons' capacity, from Baltimore, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1870.

At One Hundredth-street Market this morning trade was much as we have reported it in horned Cattle for the last eight days—that is brisk, at remunerative prices for good grades and small demand for inferior Cattle. Some prime Sheep were sold at 8c. ₱ lb., and milch Cows went from $60@$110 ₱ head, the quality of those animals being better than what came to hand for several weeks past; the sales were effected without difficulty. The demand was equal to the supply. Veals were in demand. The few on hand were poor. Had a fuller supply of fatted Veals been in the market good prices could have been realized. We subjoin a list of prices for horned Cattle: Prime Bullocks, 17c.@18c. ₱ lb.; first quality, 16c.@16½c. ₱ lb.; second quality, 14½c.@15½c. ₱ lb.; third quality, 13½c. ₱ lb.; highest price quoted, 18c. ₱ lb.; lowest price quoted, 13c. ₱ lb.; this day's average, 15½c. ₱ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

W. SIGEL sold for W. WRAXELL 100 Illinois fair Cattle at 14½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, for self, 80 Illinois common Cattle at 13½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; and again, for self, 8 Kentuckys, heavy coarse Cattle, at 15½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. G. MARTIN sold for self, 15 State Cattle, good lot, at from 16c.@16½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. to 11 cwt. BRIGHT & FAGAN sold for selves, 62 Canadas, rough Cattle, mixed lot, at 14c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, for R. ROBBINS, 8 Illinois common Cattle at 14c. ₱ lb.; weight 6¼ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold, for self, 52 Kentuckys, from fair to prime, from 15c.@17c. ₱ lb.; weight 7¾ cwt.; also, 31 Ohios, good Cattle, at 16c. ₱ lb.; weight 7¼ cwt. S. ULLERY sold, for KIEULER & CO., 59 Ohio Steers, from common to prime, from 14c.@17c. ₱ lb.; weight 7¼ cwt. WHEELER & TIDD sold for J. MASS 90 Ohio Steers, prime Cattle, at 17c. ₱ lb., weight 8¾ cwt., and for J. COLVILLE 51 Indianas, common Cattle, from 14½c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. O. P. EVANS sold 79 Illinois, from common to fair, with a good top, from 15c.@16½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. BURCHARD & MERIT sold for selves 92 Illinois tidy Cattle, from 14c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also 20 State Oxen, from common to prime, from 14c.@18c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. to 11 cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 190 Sheep, Michigans, weight 17,339 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 120 Sheep, Michigans, weight 9,670 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 79 Sheep, Michigans, weight 6,580 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 145 State Sheep, weight 13,[illegible] lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 20 State Sheep weight 2,700 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb. REID & McGRAW sold 222 Sheep, thin Michigans, weight 17,430 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; J. KIRBY sold 19 State Sheep, weight 1,610 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 195 State Sheep, weight 16,000 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; also, on yesterday, 87 Illinois Sheep, weight 6,740 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 23 State Sheep, weight 1,890 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 171 Sheep, Michigans, weight 13,360 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 215 Michigans, weight 17,113 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 80 Sheep, Michigans, weight 6,475 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 97 State Sheep, weight 7,320 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 130 State Sheep, weight 10,[illegible] lbs., at $9 20 ₱ cwt. Market closed with a firm supply and demand equal.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

ASBURY & LERCH sold yesterday 210 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,930 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 217 State Sheep, weight 15,760 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 198 State Sheep, weight 16,310 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb. JUDD & BUCKINGHAM'S weekly report of Sheep sold by them: 3,421 Sheep, sold in lots, average weight ₱ head 67@94 lbs., range of prices 4¾c.@7c. ₱ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

ASBURY & LERCH sold 145 Hogs, average weight ₱ head 180 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.

Gross arrivals at One-Hundredth-street market for week ending Feb. 7, 1870: 2,067 head of horned Cattle, 2 Cows, 80 Calves. Gross arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 77 head horned Cattle, 28 Cows, 274 Calves; 435 Sheep arrived per Harlem Railroad. Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street market for this day, 800 Sheep, 1,320 Hogs, to be on sale to-morrow.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Marlowe, Gilbert, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Mr. Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Le Clercq and Mrs. M. Jones.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Leading characters by Mrs. Howard Paul and Messrs. Guerretti and Gurebeuck.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE SPITFIRE. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st., near Court-st.
MASANIELLO, (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Messrs. Leirano, Reyna, Barili, and Mlle. Sand.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS, (Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—PILGRIMS OF LOVE. Evening—FAUST. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

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No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The political disturbances in Paris were renewed at midnight on the 8th inst., but fire-arms were not resorted to by either side. The Police continued to make arrests and the military were still held in readiness. The fresh disturbances occurred nearer the centre of the city, and at considerable distance from the scenes of the first outbreak. New and more formidable barricades were erected, and the assaults of the Police frequently repulsed. The military then carried the barricades, but without firing a shot. The *Marseillaise*, ROCHEFORT'S paper, did not appear yesterday, all the editors having been arrested. At 8 P. M. yesterday all was quiet. In Marseilles a slight demonstration was made, but the crowd was dispersed by the Police....The London journals comment variously on the Queen's speech. The *Times* thinks its timidity on the Irish question is redeemed by the courage shown in the Fenian matters; the *News* finds an argument in support of the ballot in the speech and debate, and the *Standard* says life and property in Ireland are unprotected and the Government is responsible....A bill is promised to enable aliens to hold property in England....The interruption to the telegraphs in Ireland is ascribed to changes in London, made necessary by the increased business since the transfer to Government of the lines....Dr. DOLLINGER is bitterly denounced by the Ultramontane Party in the Ecumenical Council for his protest against the infallibility dogma.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee admitting Mississippi unconditionally, as a substitute for the House bill. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to increase the number of Judges in the United States Supreme and Circuit Courts; and the bill to change the judicial circuits was reported from the Judiciary Committee with amendments. Mr. CHANDLER introduced the bill of last session providing for a new railway from Washington to New-York, and new telegraph and railway lines from Washington to Pittsburg and to Cincinnati. Mr. MORGAN made a long speech on neutrality, in which he took the Government to task for permitting the building and sailing of the Spanish gunboats, and for its treatment of Cuba. The House Census bill was discussed and finally tabled by a vote of 46 to 9. And, at 5:15, the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Foster-Covode contested election case was disposed of; the minority report, declaring FOSTER elected, was rejected by a strict party vote; and the majority, declaring COVODE elected, was adopted. Mr. COVODE was then sworn in. In Committee of the Whole the Legislative Appropriation bill was considered. On motion of Mr. DAWES the salaries of the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and House were fixed at $4,320 each. Some discussion occurred on a proposition of the same gentleman to strike out the appropriation for the *Globe* reporters, and finally it was rejected. Information was ordered regarding the recent murder of American citizens in Havana. The House adjourned at 5:10.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to extend the term of office of the Collector of Taxes of Kings County was reported, and a bill to amend the Public Printing act. The bill making appropriations for maintaining the canals was passed.

In the Assembly, the only business was the consideration of the General Appropriation bill. An amendment appropriating $249,000 to pay the ante-war State debt in coin was rejected. The appropriation for the New-York House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders was reduced from $40,000 to $30,000. The item for the Deaf and Dumb Institution was cut down from $60,000 to $40,000, and, after other changes, the bill passed. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention met yesterday in Hartford, Hon. ROGER AVERILL, of Danbury, Chairman. Senator WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM was chosen President. Governor MARSHALL JEWELL, of Hartford, was renominated for Governor; MORRIS TYLER was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and the whole of the present State ticket was renominated. The resolutions adopted congratulate President GRANT and the country on the consummation of reconstruction and the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment; favor the payment of the national debt in coin, and denounce repudiation in all forms.

The State Agricultural Society met yesterday in Albany, and agreed upon Utica as the place for holding the next State Fair. SOLON D. HUNGERFORD, of Jefferson County, was elected President, and THOS. H. FAILE, Jr., of New-York, and others, Vice-Presidents.

Government officers in Nashville, Tenn., recently seized 200,000 cigars belonging to CAMPBELL & SPORE, of that place, for alleged violation of law.

It is reported from Fort Stanton that the citizens had recently organized an expedition of sixty men to pursue the Mescatero Apache Indians.

The Waverley Steam Flouring Mills, Tioga County, N. Y., were totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning; loss, $45,000; insurance, $33,000.

The argument in the case of Dr. SCHOEPPE, convicted of the murder of Miss STEINECKE, began yesterday in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on a writ of error.

The recent snow storm greatly obstructed the roads in New-England. Eighteen inches of snow fell in Lewiston, Me., and thirteen along the Hudson River, about Poughkeepsie. The train on which Prince ARTHUR left Boston was six hours in making sixty-nine miles, before reaching White River Junction, yesterday morning. Thirty inches of snow fell at Huntingdon, Penn., and drifts ten feet deep formed.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate yesterday was that of JESSE R. GRANT, to be Postmaster at Covington, Ky.

The Registration bill passed the lower House in West Virginia yesterday, and Boards of Registration will be elected next Fall.

Governor WALKER, of Virginia, yesterday sent a supplementary message to the Legislature, suggesting, in view of the difficulty of finding persons to fill the Judgeships, under the Fourteenth Amendment, that petitions be sent to Congress for the removal of all political disabilities of the people of the State.

The Missouri House of Representatives yesterday amended the General School law so as to permit women over 21 years of age and the owners of property to vote on school tax questions. The Senate unanimously passed the bill to withdraw all Missouri State bonds in the National Bank of Commerce of New-York, and to pay all over-due coupons.

A shock of earthquake was felt in Richmond and the vicinity, on the coast of Maine, about 7:30 P. M. on the 8th inst.

Three more volumes of the *Roll of Honor* have just been published by authority of the War Department, containing the record of over fifty thousand graves of Union soldiers.

Caucuses of the Republican and Democratic members of both branches of the Legislature were held last night in Albany to nominate candidates for Regent of the University and Metropolitan Police Commissioner. The Republicans nominated for the latter office ex-Mayor BOOTH, of Brooklyn, and the Democrats renominated Judge BOSWORTH. For Regent, the Democrats nominated FRANCIS KERNAN, of Oneida.

A bust of the late JAS. T. BRADY was presented to the Law Institute of this City yesterday by the Committee appointed to procure a memorial of the deceased.

The Liberal Club met last evening and discussed the questions of public education, and the elevation and depression of the surface of the globe.

Judge INGRAHAM, presiding in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, ordered the release of Warden STACOM, who was imprisoned for contempt by an order of Judge MCCUNN. The order of Judge INGRAHAM was made on the ground that, under the statute, while the Court of Oyer and Terminer was in session, another Judge out of Court could not entertain a motion on a writ of *habeas corpus* to inquire into the cause of detention of any prisoner.

Mr. Gladstone's Opportunity.

If any one wishes to appreciate the progress of liberal ideas in England, it is only necessary to read the Queen's speech on the opening of Parliament last Tuesday. The ballot is half promised, the land laws in Ireland are to be completely modified, there is to be a bill for the enlargement of the means of national education, the religious tests in Universities are to be abolished, new rating laws are to be introduced, and there is foreshadowed the beginning of those measures for the reform of the land system in England which the rich have long dreaded, and the poor long prayed for. This is a comprehensive programme for a Ministry to announce through the mouth of the Monarch. Times have changed since men were transported for fourteen years for daring to recommend Parliamentary Reform, or were sent to prison for presuming to suggest that the taxes were somewhat burdensome.

The most significant circumstance in connection with this advance of opinion and principles is that Radical measures are proffered not by the representative of a minority in the nation, but by the most powerful Minister who has directed the affairs of England since the days of PITT. We doubt, indeed, whether PITT was ever actually so strong as Mr. GLADSTONE is at this moment. PITT played a desperate game, and was always liable to suffer the penalty of failure. But Mr. GLADSTONE is asked to do nothing more than carry out certain internal reforms which he has eagerly advocated for years past. When a man's heart is set upon a great work, and the power to accomplish that work is suddenly placed in his hands, we have a right to look for great results. Mr. GLADSTONE is absolutely master at the present time of the destinies of England. He has an enormous majority in the House of Commons at his back. The vast bulk of the people are cheering him on. The opposition party is weak and disorganized. Even Mr. DISRAELI'S genius can do nothing for the Conservatives. The day has gone by when the Prime Minister was little more than a puppet in the hands of the Sovereign. Mr. GLADSTONE has more power than the Queen, and it is difficult to say what measure he could not pass through Parliament if he chose to bring all his strength to bear upon it. He occupies the grandest position which any man of his country has been able to boast of since Parliamentary Government was known.

A liberal programme—a "truly liberal" programme—is therefore no more than all the world had a right to look for from his hands. He has dwelt much upon the wrongs of Ireland; in a certain sense, it may be said that he has made much political capital out of them. Now it is within his power to redress those wrongs. But his hand must not pause there. In England he will find want more widely spread, and discontent more deeply seated, than at any period within the term of his own life. By a strange oversight this subject was not even alluded to in the speech prepared for the Queen. It cannot be so ignored in Parliament. The abolition of "religious tests" will not put bread in the mouths of the hungry. It may be a task of great difficulty to provide a remedy for the hardships under which the English laboring classes at present smart. But we have been taught to believe that Mr. GLADSTONE is a very great man, and the people have put unlimited power in his hands in order that he may settle difficulties which weaker Ministries could not attack. The cries of the distressed operatives and mechanics of England reach to every part of the world. We seem to hear them in this country night and day. It might inspire any statesman to perform noble and memorable deeds to see these thousands of helpless men before him, with the knowledge that he had the power to raise them out of their misery if only he could find out the way. To that problem Mr. GLADSTONE must address himself, if he would save the credit of his name, and retain the position which was conferred upon him amid the acclamations of the people.

The Senate's Disability Bill.

Special relief has once more carried the day in the Senate against general amnesty. Mr. STEWART'S proposition for a sweeping removal of political disqualifications, with sundry specified exceptions, was withdrawn at the request of its own advocates, lest it should imperil the bill for individual relief which it was designed to amend. We must infer, therefore, that the time is not ripe for a measure of general amnesty.

Nevertheless, we remain convinced that Congress can take no wiser step than the one Mr. STEWART has proposed. We believe that it is wise, alike as viewed on public and on party grounds. The Republican Party conditionally committed itself to the amnesty policy at Chicago. Its Northern wing has no desire to continue the pardon-peddling programme of the old Administration any longer than is possible under the new Administration. Its Southern wing has made its fights and won its victories on the express or implied agreement that general amnesty should be the watchword of success. Take, for example, the declaration of Governor WALKER'S Message in behalf of "universal amnesty and impartial suffrage." Take, again, the resolution of the Virginia Legislature on the same day, and on the very day, by the way, that the United States Senate gave the cold shoulder to a similar proposition—a resolution which was adopted by 109 to 10, every colored member voting with the majority, and which asked Congress to remove all the political disabilities of the people of Virginia. Or, take as an illustration, the similar action of the Legislature of Mississippi, after the work of reconstruction had been consummated; or, once more, the similar feeling and purpose in Texas and other distinctively Southern States; or, finally, the declarations in behalf of a general removal of disabilities by the Radical Governor and Legislature of Missouri.

It has been alleged that the Southern members of Congress are themselves opposed to amnesty. We do not think so. Our correspondent, it is true, in describing Tuesday's scene in the Senate, says that "nearly all the Southern members were thrown into a flurry in an instant, and ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, and WARNER were on their feet to interpose objections, and were seen talking to Mr. STEWART on the subject." But the Southern members have hitherto, at least, shown themselves very noticeably generous in the treatment of political opponents, and patriotic and moderate as regards reconstruction in general. We do not see why they should be expected now to breast the tide of public opinion in their States, which sets strongly towards general amnesty.

What is needed is that a broad measure of relief, including all persons not specially excepted from its provisions, shall be substituted for the policy of dispensing favors at retail. It has been repeatedly shown that this last is not only undignified legislation, but is specially subject to impositions and false representations. Mr. SUMNER himself laments certain instances of premature grace; and in general it may be said that there is room for much dishonest practice and for many unjust discriminations.

The Worst Enemies of France.

Rioting continues in Paris, but the "insurrection" proclaimed by the irreconcilable FLOURENS hangs fire. The old revolutionary *élan* that swept away the Ministry of GUIZOT and the throne of LOUIS PHILIPPE is altogether wanting. In February, 1848, the National Guard fraternized with their fellow-citizens, and aided them in restoring the Republic; in February, 1870, the National Guard stands grimly apart, and with loaded Chassepots awaits the order that would pile the ineffectual barricades with heaps of slain. In 1848 the people were led by men capable of counsel and statesmanship, and who, for a brief period at least, made the revolutionary Government respected over Europe. Then, LAMARTINE boldly declared to the frightened thrones of the Old World that France had become the centre of a vast revolutionary propaganda, and not a nation in Europe but felt the magnetic thrill emanating from a people that had risen in its might to demand its inalienable birthright of liberty. Then, the democracy descended into the streets for a cause which they understood, and an object which was attainable, and if the prize they had clutched was very soon snatched from their grasp again, it only showed that an enduring love of freedom had not yet ripened into a capacity for self-government, and that free institutions grow less by sudden starts than by continuous development.

But where shall we to-day look for revolutionary leaders, or cause or object of revolution. The natural heads of the Republic of the future are not in this movement. JULES FAVRE, SIMON, PICARD, PELLETAN, BANCEL, GAMBETTA, even are denounced by the agitators of the *Marseillaise*, the *Rappel*, the *Réveil* and the *Réforme*, as men who no longer speak, or think, or act. ROCHEFORT himself, reckless and blatant as he is, had become too prudent for his associates. The demagogues of France to-day are FLOURENS, for whom the *Marseillaise* held doctrines all too moderate;—DELESCLUZE, who lately twitted ROCHEFORT'S constituents with having elected a poltroon;—MILLIERE, who proposes a socialistic republic, in which the State is to give work to all the unemployed, and in order to be better able to remunerate them, is to suppress nearly all the taxes;—and VERMOREL, who lately made an unfortunate attempt to be moderate, and was thereupon denounced as being an agent of Imperialism; men who are, indeed, firmly united in hating the existing Government, but hopelessly divided in distrusting and hating each other. Liberty is an empty sound in the mouths of demagogues like these, who cannot, even in the hour of struggle, subordinate their petty personal jealousies to the cause they profess in common. It was the dissensions of men infinitely greater that rendered possible the 2d of December and eighteen years of despotism, and the free and regenerated France of the future has no worse enemies than the pamphleteers who are playing at revolution and inviting the institution of a dictatorship more grinding and absolute than the last.

Here are the words of the *Marseillaise* of the 16th January: "If the Empire must fall in blood, we are ready to open the subscription of death; if, in order to help it in dying, it must have two or three hundred throats to strike, they will be forthcoming." The two or three hundred have been indeed forthcoming, but we doubt much that the valiant M. HABENECK, who penned these lines was not among them. The Empire is still standing, and all good and true men in France are sad over the spectacle of causeless conflict and wasted lives.

Relief for the People Without Loss to the Treasury.

Every householder will recognize the difficulty which has weighed upon people of moderate means, the past few years, in the matter of building. Few could venture either to build or to make additions to their buildings, on account of the exorbitant price of lumber; and this increase of price is due almost entirely to the increased duty. The tax is twenty per cent. ad valorem, the percentage charged by the importer making it about twenty-five per cent. This became specially operative on the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty early in 1866, as most of our foreign lumber comes from the British Provinces.

A supply of foreign lumber is absolutely necessary to meet the wants of this country. How great these wants are may be judged from the fact that in 1865 242,958 men were employed in the carpenter's trade alone in the United States, and sixty-six trades were reported as dependent upon wood for their material for manufacturing. We must have the lumber, therefore the duty falls upon the American consumer; and wherever the foreign lumber enters into competition with home lumber, the duty will add so much to the price of the domestic material. This is clear in principle, and is justified by facts.

We imported in 1868 about $7,500,000 worth of rough lumber, and our own product is estimated for that year at $54,000,000. The price of mixed lumber had risen in Chicago from $6 50 per thousand feet in 1861 to $17 70 per thousand feet in 1867 and $15 10 in 1868. In Albany the value of pine lumber had risen from $14 46 in 1861 to $27 42 in 1867 and $25 95 per thousand feet in 1868. In Canada itself the prices of lumber have been higher on the average since the duty and the expiration of the treaty than before. These dry figures show that the duty of twenty-five per cent. has added more than one-quarter to the price of all the lumber in the United States—for, adding the difference of one-third to the prices of 1861, to equal the depreciation of currency, we still have an increase of over fifty per cent. They also show that the American consumer pays on all his lumber the duty laid on a small portion of foreign lumber. In other words, taking the importation of 1868, the consumers of foreign lumber paid a duty into the Treasury of $1,262,000, while all the community paid for the lumber interest a bounty of some $13,000,000. This enormous tax paid to the lumber growers means a tax laid on every man, woman and child in the country. If twenty-five or thirty-three per cent. is thus added to the price of lumber, so much must be added to rent, to the cost of fences, of buildings, of railroad ties, and of everything which depends on rent. This tax is felt throughout the nation; no one escapes it; it enters into almost every manufacture and the daily expenses of every household.

But the reply of the organs of high taxation will be "We protect the manufacturer; why should we not protect the lumberer?" The plain and sufficient answer is that the lumber interest has not needed any protection. It has been a highly prosperous branch of trade. Even without a duty on raw lumber, imported from the British Provinces—as was the case before the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty—the lumber merchants were doing very well. They called for no bounty to help them. On the contrary, when the question came up before Congress, in adopting the internal revenue system, whether an excise duty should be laid on native lumber, the dealers and producers claimed very justly that lumber, being a raw material, necessary in nearly all manufactures, ought to be exempt from excise. This claim was acknowledged by Congress. Why, then, should the community pay a tax on it, laid as a Customs duty?

It may be claimed, again, by the high taxation party that lumber has not risen in value more than other commodities, or than the wages of labor. Only a slight glance at prices in the lumber market will show the fallacy of this assertion. Spruce in the Albany market was $10 per thousand feet in 1861; in 1868 it was $20. Hemlock, in 1861, was $8 50; in 1867, $22; and 1868, $17. Black walnut was $42 in 1862; in 1868, $70. Pine rose from $14 46 in 1861 to $25 95 in 1868. In Chicago, after the repeal of the treaty in 1866, the prices advanced at once from thirty-three to fifty per cent.

The removal of the duty on lumber would be a far greater relief to the whole people than those forms of tax reduction which would diminish absolutely the revenue to an amount equal to the relief afforded. But the removal of the duty on lumber would only deplete the Treasury some $1,200,000, and save the people generally, at least $13,000,000, or one-fourth the value of all the lumber sold. The lumber interest do not need this bounty. Why should the whole community pay a tax which is not necessary either for protection or revenue?

Harbor Encroachments.

Ex-Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, appeared before the Committee on Commerce of the Senate the other day, and made an extended argument in opposition to the bill "for the preservation of the harbors of the United States against encroachment." This bill is framed in accordance with the suggestions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and refers immediately to the wharves and piers of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, now in process of erection in Communipaw Bay. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN appeared as the representative of the Company, for which he is the legal counsel, and which was especially alluded to in the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce. The bill itself, however, is general in its application. It provides, first, for a Commission of five persons, empowered to define the boundaries of the principal harbors of the United States, and to prescribe the limits beyond which no structure shall be erected, unless it be by the authority of the United States; and, second, the Commission may recommend to Congress the removal of such existing obstructions as they think ought not to exist, and all work on piers and wharves is to stop immediately at their direction.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN'S argument is directed against the constitutionality as well as the policy and necessity of such a law. He reviews the history of the treaty of 1834 between New-York and New-Jersey, and insists that if the right recently asserted by the Courts of New-York to sovereign jurisdiction as far as low-water mark on the Jersey shore is conceded by the treaty, then New-Jersey must also, by the same contract, have sovereign control over the erection of wharves and piers on all the northern and western shores of Staten Island. Indeed, this construction seems logically to follow, and it was for this reason that we urged, previous to the action of the Chamber of Commerce, that the Federal Government should be made not so much the arbiter between the two States as the protector of its most important port of entry. Such was also the intent of the Chamber in its memorial, and such is the intent of the bill now before the Committee of the Senate. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN is not pertinent to the issue in this particular, for however judicially correct the recent order of the New-York Courts enjoining the Central Railroad of New-Jersey may have been, it is an order that cannot be enforced by any process known to our laws. It would be well, then, to leave the difference between New-York and New-Jersey out of the discussion. That was the object in the appeal made to Congress. It is wished to set up a power higher than either, and independent of both.

The constitutional objection made by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN is far more important, as we originally pointed out. He urges that the New-Jersey jurisdiction over the wharves and piers upon its shores is supreme and inalienable, and that not all three parties, the two States and the General Government, combined, are competent to give to New-York sovereign and political jurisdiction across the river, and so make a portion of New-Jersey a province of her sister State. In this he omits any mention of the Admiralty jurisdiction of the United States, and similarly neglects to allude to the fact that it is now the settled policy of the Government to vest in Congress the control of all river and harbor improvements in which two States are interested. Thus, the harbor of Buffalo is a Government work, upon which the National Treasury has expended millions, and is still engaged in vast works of construction, not in aid of Buffalo, but for the common benefit of the upper lake region.

The second argument of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN is one of positive force, and if he is correct in his practical conclusions, the entire subject may be dismissed. He insists and quotes some distinguished authorities to show that the capacity of the Narrows between Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton is the gauge of the space needed for the inflow and efflux of the tides, and the importance of the "reservoir spaces" has been largely overestimated. It has been believed that the flats of Communipaw, the Kill von Kull and its storage basin, Newark Bay, and the general room for expansion of the volume of the tidal wave over a large surface, prevent strong currents, which would otherwise sweep up and down the North River with unmanageable force. The argument of the Central Railroad is that their constructions do not really diminish the reservoir spaces; that they dredge out as much as they fill in, and that the basin they occupy will hold as much water, and, therefore, accommodate the tides to the same extent after their piers are constructed as before. Moreover, the railroad claims that any added force of the tidal current which may be caused—though they deny that any is caused—would only have a tendency to deepen the channel, as it has done in the case of the obstructions on the East River, so that there would be, after all, the same area of cross section of channel, without raising the tides or accelerating their force. And finally, they say that they are not filling in broad acres of land, but only carrying out substantial piers and deepening the water between them, so that vessels may discharge or receive cargoes at their sides.

Now this is the very point in regard to which positive knowledge is desirable. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey is in effect a New-York institution. We are willing to see it prosper because we prosper with it. But we have a higher interest in the preservation of the harbor of New-York, and the whole country shares in that interest. It is certainly within the powers of scientific research to ascertain the actual mathematical value of these reservoir spaces, whether a substitute can or cannot be provided for them, and, finally, whether the class of works now being built at Communipaw are likely to do either harm or good. The bill pending in the Senate proposes the appointment of five experts for this purpose, and vests them with powers which are so strong as to deserve careful criticism. But in the end there is an entire comity of interest between New-York and New-Jersey. We need her railroads, the Central as much as any of them. They need a good channel and easy tides along their upper river front as much as we. The controversy ought never to become a quarrel, and the more both parties study the facts and avoid undue harshness of language, the sooner are we likely to arrive at a sensible conclusion.

The Connecticut Republicans dispatched their business yesterday with a celerity which betokens energy and harmony. All the present State officers were renominated, with the exception of Lieutenant-Governor WAYLAND, who is in Europe; MORRIS TYLER, of New-Haven, is put forward in his place. The resolutions express hearty approval of President GRANT and his administration, and echo the policy with which the Republican Party is identified. The speech of the Governor has the ring of the true metal.

Judge DOWLING has sent a man to prison for six months for pointing a loaded pistol at another and threatening to shoot him. This is the kind of warning which cowards who draw pistols on unarmed men will be likely to remember. Said the Judge, "During the present year there have been no less than five murders, or attempts to murder, in the City and county, for every day." The proper administration of the law is all we need to correct this. When Judges and lawyers who are as bad as the infamous Jeffries and Scroggs of another age and country, contrive to get possession of cases, we can scarcely expect to see life or property respected.

Mr. BERGH ought to be much flattered by the testimonial which the cock fighters pay to him. He has aroused their hatred—a sure sign that he has done his duty. It appears that he recently captured several fighting "roosters," and that the "fancy" are afraid he means to dine off them. We hope the latter fear will be realized, for the birds will be much better off in a pie than in a cock pit. One of the chief promoters of the sport, called "Mike," is willing to "bet his head against a cent" that he and his friends get the better of Mr. BERGH. The odds are not so great as they sound, but we are rather afraid of the worthy Mike's boast, that no Judge will dare to convict the cock fighters, and that they have made it "all right" at Albany. Nevertheless, we hope Mr. BERGH will go on depriving life of its special sweetness for these ruffians.

A bill introduced into the Senate recently seems to go a very roundabout way to accomplish a necessary reform. It is designed to prohibit members of Congress from recommending to any department of Government applicants for office. Senator WILLIAMS went still further in the same direction, and desired to prohibit the Judicial, military and naval officers, as well as members of Congress, from recommending applicants. A hundred ways of evading such a law as this could be invented without difficulty. Why not take the straight road at once and alter the conditions of admission to the civil service? The competitive system would relieve members of Congress from the press of applications which they now have to endure, and save them from the disagreeable task of begging places for their candidates. There ought to be only one door to the civil service, and the only key to that door should be merit.

The Labor Reform people in New-Hampshire have formally taken the field as a political party, and as such will act in the coming canvass. They have got their candidate for Governor, and their full State and local tickets; and the only remaining question is, what they expect to accomplish. The Concord *Telegram* says that they expect to defeat Governor STEARNS before the people; but, in the first place, they have no grievance against Governor STEARNS, and, in the second place, Governor STEARNS will unquestionably be elected by the Legislature, if not on the popular vote. They also hope to "defeat an election of United States Senator next June;" though what special good that will do either the State or themselves it is hard to see. The labor people, like the temperance people, and many other social organizations of the day, ought to content themselves with selecting for their suffrages the best men of the two great political parties, and not to insist on making their single idea, whatever its intrinsic merits, the pivotal one in a general election.

Serve on juries, by all means, but do not believe in everybody who says that he is a Sheriff's officer, empowered to call for your attendance. There are many imposters about in the guise of Sheriff's officers, and perhaps they are not much worse, as a rule, than the genuine article. One of the counterfeits demanded $5 of a merchant the other day, in consideration of procuring his exemption from all duty as a juror. The merchant paid the money, only to find that he had been duped. It does not need a jury on *his* case to return a verdict of "serve him right." When an intelligent man pays a bribe to evade an important duty, especially at a time like the present, he deserves to suffer.

In the House of Commons, Mr. DISRAELI was heartily cheered, and Mr. GLADSTONE was immensely cheered. But these cheers were no longer the preliminaries of a grand and lively "set-to," as in "the brave days of old;" and the change and drift of British politics have deadened the Parliamentary animosities a good deal. The chief theme seems to have been Ireland, and on this the late Premier and the present thought pretty nearly alike, for both agreed that the difficulties were great, and that the Catholic priests were the very good friends of Government, while Mr. GLADSTONE complimented Mr. DISRAELI on his moderation. The "ins" and the "outs" seem no longer inclined to discuss a merely partisan policy.

> "And come again together on the King,
> With heated faces,"

as TENNYSON might say. Even if the Irish trouble were out of the way, the English "emigration" movement is enough to make them all forget their personal and partisan differences.

A few days ago, in one of the wards of the city, a colony was formed for emigration to Kansas and settlement there; it is understood that similar enterprises are afloat in other wards. What seemed to us then especially commendable in this project, and desirable in all future ones, was its neighborly element. If we may believe the most experienced judges, this feature is the key to success in Western emigration. "We suggest to parties coming to Kansas from the Eastern States," lately said the Lawrence *Republican Journal*, "that they come in colonies, prepared to form neighborhood settlements of their own." There is a second important point mentioned by the same paper, which we commend to attention, namely, that no colony should go to Kansas until a committee has carefully examined every part of the State and made arrangements for land purchase and transportation. "Our railroad facilities are such," says this authority, "that a committee can make the entire tour of the State in a very short time." Such investigation is the ounce of prevention against a weight of disappointment.

Some time since the Congressional Committees were plied with arguments, and we think with petitions, by the advocates of woman's suffrage, to allow women to vote in Utah. They declared that this would prove the death-blow to polygamy. Now, however, the Territorial Legislature is about to confer the ballot on women, and the Governor is not likely to interpose his veto. Here, then, is a difficult, but a decisive field for a great cause to conquer. If women vote simply in accordance with their husbands, they will vote to uphold polygamy, hideous evil as it is; if they vote freely, as we are told they will, polygamy will eventually go down. If polygamy is peacefully overthrown in Utah through the instrumentality of woman's suffrage, there will probably be no more opposition to woman's voting throughout the United States. Here, then, is a prize worth contending for.

☞ We are assured that the "New-York Gas Company" does its utmost to prevent the necessity for such complaints as we referred to yesterday in an article upon bad gas at a high price. The letters we have received, indeed, did not relate to this particular Company. The managers state that any of their customers can have their meters tested and examined whenever they wish it, and if they choose to go to the central office, a full description of the process of reading a meter will be given to them. Moreover, any complaint of inaccuracy in the accounts is instantly looked into. It is only to be regretted that this way of doing business is not more general.

The other day, in the House naval debate, Mr. BANKS, in order to show the vast superiority in strength of wood to iron, remarked that "the effect of wooden ships against ironclads was well shown in Mobile Bay. I have heard Admiral FARRAGUT say many a time," continued Mr. BANKS, "that he would meet any iron ships with the wooden vessels he had under his command." A great name like FARRAGUT'S is apt to be made the cover for the imputation of extraordinary opinions. At Mobile FARRAGUT had more iron ships than the enemy did. When our famous sailor lately made his visit to England, the papers of that country, both the popular and the scientific ones, quoted him as saying of the fifteen-inch gun, "*You* may put 100 pounds of powder into it if you like, but *we* do not." The fact is that at that moment our boys at West Point and Annapolis had tables in their text-books of the results of such firing, which, indeed, was familiar practice here. In like manner, FARRAGUT probably did not rob himself of half his credit in conquering with wooden ships by representing them as being as shot-proof as iron ones.

The storm of Tuesday appears to have disturbed not only the telegraph wires in the country, but those connected with the new fire alarm in this City. The fact is worth serious attention. A conflagration is very rapidly spread during high winds. Would it not be well to consider whether burying the wires is not a better and safer plan than hoisting them on poles—those ugly fringes of our streets? The plan is not by any means uncommon, and its adoption is easy enough. The Fire Department may think differently—we merely "throw out the suggestion."

It is announced that Mr. EDWARD SEYMOUR, who for about two years past has been connected with the well-known house of CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., publishers, of this City, has been admitted as a member of that firm. As a journalist for several years subsequent to his graduation at Yale College, Mr. SEYMOUR showed high mental capacity and much culture, and these characteristics, combined with excellent business qualities, admirably fit him for the new position he has assumed. His present associates, not less than himself, are to be congratulated upon the business association they have formed.

General John E. Wool's Will.

From the Troy Whig, Feb. 9.

Yesterday the will of the late General WOOL was presented for probate in the Surrogate's Court of this county. The will is dated March 17, 1868. One of the codicils is dated Nov. 2, 1869, and the other Nov. 5 of the same year. The testator directs that there shall be given to his wife, SARAH N. WOOL, his residence on the corner of Ferry and First streets, to be used by her during her life. The horses, carriages and harness belonging to him—except his military saddle and equipments, which are given to CHESTER GRISWOLD—are also bequeathed to her. A mortgage for $5,000 given by HELEN M. HICKS, together with $20,000, is bequeathed to Mrs. WOOL. One year after the decease of his wife the executors are directed to pay to his niece, ELIZA MORGAN, the sum of $20,000. The following bequests of money were made:

Asher Riley, $50,000; Caroline Riley, $30,000; Ann Riley, $30,000; Asher Riley Morgan, $30,000; Sarah Wool Morgan, $5,000; Eliza Baldwin, per annum, $250; Benjamin B. Wool, $7,000; Peter Wool, $5,000; John E. Wool, Jr., (cousin of deceased,) per annum, $350; Amos K. Hadley and wife, $2,500; Rev. Duncan Kennedy and wife, $1,000; Joseph W. Moulton, brother-in-law, $7,500; Sarah W. Cooper, $7,000; Brevet Major-General Cram and wife, $4,000; Colonel Alexander Hamilton, Jr., $5,000; Brevet Major-General Arnold, $5,000; William Lawrenson, $900; Anna Letson, $1,500; Sarah Jackson, $1,200; William H. Jackson, $1,000; John A. Griswold, $5,000; John Wool Griswold, $5,000; Mrs. Rush C. Hawkins, $1,000; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, $20,000; Troy Orphan Asylum, $3,000; Day Home, $2,000; Catholic Orphan Asylum, $2,000; Executors, each, $5,000.

JAMES H. DAVIS is given the full use of the house now occupied by him on Ferry-street. JOHN WOOL GRISWOLD receives on the death of Mrs. WOOL the homestead. The first codicil gives an additional gratuity of $25,000 to JOHN W. GRISWOLD. The second authorizes the executors to pay to Mrs. WOOL a sum not exceeding $50,000, to be expended for a monument. This codicil also gives to Williams College $5,000. To the heirs of ROBERT WOOL $25,000 are given. CHESTER GRISWOLD receives $10,000; each of the other children of JOHN A. GRISWOLD receives $3,000. Generals HARDEE and TOWNSEND are bequeathed $2,000 each. JAMES DAVIS, in addition to the bequest made in will, comes in for $1,000. This codicil revokes $5,000 of the amount given to the Rensselaer Institute. The will is quite long, and, with the two codicils, covers about twenty pages of letter paper.

The Townsend Fund—Nearly Twelve Hundred Dollars Collected.

Nearly $1,200 have been collected for the family of the murdered man TOWNSEND, as follows:

SUBSCRIPTIONS AT THE TIMES OFFICE, FEB. 9.

J. W.	$5 00
Jones	2 00
T. W.	10 00
L. S.	10 00
T. K. W.	3 25
A widow's mite	2 00
C. A. S.	5 00
Previously acknowledged	318 00
Total	$355 25
Subscriptions at Sweeney's Hotel	116 60
Collected by Dr. John Aitkin	250 00
Collected by Thomas Smith	68 00
Collected by J. A. Montgomery	150 00
Collected by J. B. Purnell, Dupont House	35 25
Collected by Wm. Witters	35 00
Collected by W. Baxter, No. 88 Nassau-street	23 50
Collected by Mrs. McFadden	50 00
Collected by John Kelley	40 00
Collected by Employes of Murray, Eddy & Co.	60 00
Total	$1,183 60

The public are cautioned against giving money for this fund to unauthorized persons. It is said that several have been making collections for their own use under the pious pretext of helping the TOWNSEND family.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"MARIA DE ROHAN."

The performance of "Maria de Rohan," at the Union League Theatre, on Wednesday, was so successful as to deserve marked attention. As we have previously said, the representation was devised by Signor RONCONI, for the benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged. In this benevolent project, Signor RONCONI was assisted by several amateur vocalists of distinction, by Signori G. BOY, CHALIER and MARZO, and by Mr. MAX MARETZEK. "Maria de Rohan" was chosen as a work little known to our public, and originally written for him by DONIZETTI, one in which Signor RONCONI has gained high European fame. Tickets for the opera were placed at $5—the small size of the house making a high price essential to substantial results—and efforts were made in fashionable circles to make the occasion brilliant and memorable. These efforts, we are happy to say, were abundantly productive. The house was well filled, in spite of the rough weather, and the audience were delighted with an entertainment that, all things considered, deserves very high praise. Signor RONCONI'S assumption of *Chevreuse* was really magnificent, and although for some reasons his performance might possibly have been more striking at the Union League Theatre than it would be likely to prove at the Academy, we hope the public may be allowed to see it at the latter theatre. Such a performance has necessarily a wholesome influence on public taste. It would not be easy to compute the improvement of a community in dramatic perception and appreciation that arises from witnessing the efforts of such artists as FECHTER or RONCONI. In the third act of "Maria de Rohan" the latter gentleman is positively great. The effect of the awful revelation of his wife's unfaithfulness and his friend's treachery is depicted by him as only genius can depict it. He was in excellent voice, too, and sang with plentiful force and volume. Mr. MARETZEK should certainly let this personation be seen at the Academy. It is hardly gallant to speak otherwise than at first of the fair representative of *Maria*. Yet we are sure Mrs. GULAGER will pardon such a precedence in the case of an artist like RONCONI, who is so famously identified with the part he assumed. Mrs. GULAGER sang with remarkable taste, accuracy and feeling. Her voice is one of the purest and softest of sopranos, and her stage action, for an amateur's, is free and natural. The lady has every reason to congratulate herself upon the favorable impression she created in a very arduous undertaking. Miss RONCONI'S sweet and delicate organ was heard to advantage in *Gondi*, and she sang the best song given to that reprehensible gentleman so well as to command an encore. Signor BOY was rather stridulous and emphatic in *Riccardo*, but he sang the music in a manly and conscientious fashion, and was much applauded. The chorus and orchestra were good, and Mr. MARETZEK conducted with his usual dexterity and precision. The distinguished company present broke up in rare good humor, which, but for the blundering confusion in which they found their carriages jammed together below, might have followed them to bed. Should other similar performances be undertaken at the Union League Theatre—and the success of this may well warrant them—this matter of the carriages should be properly regulated. That five hundred people should be kept for an hour shivering in the cold because of non-attention to a perfectly easy arrangement of detail, is simply intolerable.

"LINDA" AT THE ACADEMY.

The star of DONIZETTI is for the moment in the ascendant. His "Maria De Rohan" on Tuesday at the Union League Theatre, and his "Linda" last night at the Academy, were produced to fine audiences that seemed amazingly to relish his music and that were enabled to judge how vastly fine acting has helped to keep alive its popularity. Signor RONCONI'S *Antonio* is better known here than his *Chevreuse*, and we have so recently called attention to its merits as to render present encomium superfluous. To-morrow night this admirable artist is to sing *Rigoletto*, thus completing a trio of characters very arduous to assume within four days, but which strikingly show the variety and extent of his powers. Miss KELLOGG was hailed with delight last evening in "Linda," compelled to repeat her opening air by enthusiastic demands, and applauded throughout with a vigor that proved how firm a hold this charming young artist has secured upon the affections of the public. Miss KELLOGG was in excellent voice and spirits, and improves visibly in person as she matures. Her singing in "Linda" was marked by her customary delicacy and executive facility, and her total freedom from exaggeration made her performance an exceedingly pleasant one both to hear and to see. Mme. ELIZA LUMLEY was favorably received as *Pierotto*. She has a telling contralto of compass and training, and has evidently studied in a good school. The *Carlo* of Signor LOTTI was pleasing, but the gentleman lacks force and presence for so important a part. The concert room rather than the stage is, we should say, Signor LOTTI'S most fitting arena. We have not, however, heard Signor LOTTI before in opera, and it is scarcely fair to judge from a single performance, and it must be admitted that his singing in the latter parts of "Linda," and notably his *scena* in the second act, rose considerably above mediocrity. Signor REYNA did his best with the *Prefetto*, and at times was more than good in it. The music has, however, some dangerous pitfalls and snares for his rather uncertain organ, and he did not pass through the ordeal without occasional mishaps. For the rest, the opera was evenly sung, and did credit to the chorus and orchestra, as well as the principals. To-night the "Grand Bal d'Opéra" comes off at the Academy. A large number of tickets have been disposed of, immense preparations for festivity have been made, and it is expected the occasion will prove a "pyramidal" success.

MR. MOLLENHAUER'S SYMPHONY.

We again call attention to Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUR'S new symphony, or as he prefers to call it, Grand Symphonic Tone Painting, "The Passions." This elaborate work is to be brought out at Steinway Hall for the first time, on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 12, and will be repeated on Sunday night, the 13th inst. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will greatly aid the attraction of the performance by reciting COLLINS' poem, which has suggested Mr. MOLLENHAUR'S composition; and there will be an orchestra of sixty and a chorus of two hundred performers. We trust that the expectations of the public and of the composer will be amply fulfilled by the results of this important performance.

To-night's Bal d'Opera.

The annual *Bal d'Opéra* occurs at the Academy of Music this evening. Two full orchestras will be in attendance, so that the assemblage will not lack either dance or promenade music. We are informed that tickets are to be procured at the box office of the Academy to-night, as well as during to-day.

The Mormons on Long Island.

At present the Mormons on the Island are under the charge of Bishop ROBERT T. BARTON, who is also Major-General of the Mormon Militia. He is assisted by Bishop FRANCIS A. HAMMOND and Elders A. M. CANNON, WM. BRONGHURST, WM. W. RITER, BENJAMIN HULSE and RICHARD BROWER, of Utah, and Elders J. M. BENEDICT and AUSTIN PETTIT, of Long Island. Outside of Williamsburg only two branches have been established, one at Freeport and one at Christian Hook. There are about fifty members connected with the Freeport branch, most of whom are new converts. Elder FRANCIS K. BENEDICT, the keeper of the Queens County poor, and for over thirty years a member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, is connected with this branch. Besides converts baptised at these two places, they have been made and are ready for baptism at Baldwinsville, Patchogue, Riverhead, New Village, Good Ground, Coram, Setauket and Port Jefferson. At all the above places meetings have been held, and the Saints have met with more or less success. A majority of the new converts are young ladies between the ages of 18 and 25. It is the intention of General and Bishop BURTON to send out as many of the converts as will be persuaded to Utah in the Spring. Most of them, as far as they have been conversed with, are very enthusiastic to emigrate to the Territory. The Mormons claim three objects in their Long Island move: First, the changing of public opinion in their favor; second, the obtaining of new converts, and third, the forming of a nucleus on the Island.

WASHINGTON.

The House Census Bill Virtually Killed in the Senate—Hearing of the Georgia Malcontents—Senator Morton on Neutrality—Settlement of the Foster-Covode Case—Admission of Mississippi—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Census bill of the House, prepared at so much cost both of money and time, was killed in the Senate to-day, and the admission was made that the body was unable to improve on an old law framed twenty years ago. Mr. SUMNER, Mr. MORRILL and Mr. PATTERSON fought hard to save the measure; to obtain the addition of some slight amendment which would send the bill back to the House and to a conference committee; but it was no use. The Senate had determined to close its eyes to fact and its ears to reason, and the bill was laid on the table by a vote of 46 to 9, thus going back to the old law of 1850. Not much less than $20,000 have been expended in the effort to revise the Census law, and make it equal to present emergencies. Under the circumstances, it is fortunate that so competent a man as General WALKER has been selected for Superintendent, as the law will be made the most of, be it ever so inadequate to the changed condition of the country. But to have had the old law and the old Superintendent combined, would have been a double misfortune.

GEORGIA.

The Georgia malcontents, BRYANT, CALDWELL & Co., appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day, for the purpose of presenting reasons why Georgia should not be admitted, and urging that the recent action of the Legislature be overruled. Mr. CALDWELL presented a written statement to the effect that the organization of the Legislature was not justified by the act of Congress of December last. The responsibility of the alleged illegal action was sought to be thrown upon Governor BULLOCK instead of General TERRY, though the former did nothing that was not approved by the latter. Mr. BRYANT made a violent and denunciatory speech, which did not help his case before the Committee. The feeling that Georgia must come in at an early day on the same terms as Mississippi and Virginia is hourly growing stronger. The Legislature will elect new Senators next week, and if the men are such as can inspire respect and confidence here, as well as at home, the result will not be doubtful.

THE COVODE-FOSTER CASE.

The House, after spending the better part of two days in the discussion of the Covode-Foster case, finally awarded the seat this afternoon to Mr. COVODE, by a strict party vote. Nothing was heard of the resolution recently adopted to the effect that the proceedings in election cases should be without partisan influences.

MR. MORTON ON NEUTRALITY.

Mr. MORTON called up to-day the bill of Senator HOWE, proposing a sort of reconstruction of our Neutrality laws, more particularly of the original measure of 1818. The argument of the Indiana Senator to-day is regarded as the most ingenious that has yet been made on the subject. He maintained that we have virtually abandoned the Monroe doctrine by allowing Spain to make the United States a basis of operations against Cuba, holding that so far as that enunciation of our policy is concerned, Cuba is to all intents and purposes part of the continent of America. He held that it was not either sound law or good common sense to act towards an American colony of Spain, or the American colony of any European Power, in the same way as we should act towards an integral represented portion of a country. He supposed a case—that an insurrection in Catalonia, a part of the Crown of Spain, would be altogether a different thing from a rebellion in a colony of Spain, a mere possession not represented in the Cortes or Council, and should consequently be met on very different grounds by an American Administration. Mr. MORTON was listened to with very close attention. Men like CARPENTER and SUMNER congratulated him when he finished, and throughout he kept the uninterrupted ear of the body. It is difficult to tell just now what impression he made or to foretell the effect of his argument.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Senate Judiciary Committee at their meeting to-day agreed to report the House bill for the admission of Mississippi with the conditions stricken out. This brings up the old fight in the Senate, but it is probable that the House bill will be moved as a substitute and carried, notwithstanding the fact that the anti-restrictives have received an accession of two to their number in the persons of the Virginia Senators.

SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

The House Military Committee began the investigation into the sale of cadetships this morning, by the appointment of a sub-Committee consisting of General LOGAN, General SLOCUM and General STOUGHTON, to examine witnesses. Two parties were called and some testimony taken; but nothing reliable as to the character of the evidence to be taken by this Committee can be given, as its members have taken an obligation of strict secrecy, while witnesses who are examined and inculpate either themselves or others, are not very likely to state the truth.

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

The New-York Post Office building, and its kindred topics and subjects, was considered for two hours in the Post Office Committee of the House this morning, which resulted in asking leave of the House to print the testimony for the use of the Committee. As soon as this is done they will go to work on their report.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House, to-day, got fairly at work in Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The temper of members is to scrutinize every item very closely; and there is scarcely a man in the House who has the temerity to propose an increase of expenditure. The bill will probably squeeze through, with the amount proposed by the Committee somewhat reduced. One of the items reduced to-day was the contingent expenses of the Senate from $36,000 to $10,000.

THE GOLD PLOT INVESTIGATION.

The Banking Committee to-day examined General HORACE PORTER, Private Secretary to the President, and closed the investigation. The report will be made up during the ensuing week. Nearly two thousand pages of testimony have been taken, much of which is irrelevant; and, as the report will be very full, the Committee are averse to subjecting the public Treasury to the expense of printing such a mass of matter.

RANK OF NAVY OFFICERS.

The House Naval Committee have agreed in the matter of rank for the staff of the navy, to give them positive instead of assimilated rank. But they have not yet agreed as to the grades or the number of each grade.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MELTING THE CURRENCY PLATES.

There are now in the vaults of the Treasury Department thirty-four boxes of canceled steel plates and other materials heretofore used by the American, National and Continental Bank Note Companies in the printing of Government stamps, moneys and bonds. The Secretary has requested Senator THAYER to act as Chairman of a Committee to examine the contents of the boxes, and compare them with the schedules of those furnished by the bureaus of Engraving and Printing, and the Internal Revenue. They are to be taken to the Navy Yard, and there melted in a blast furnace. The Committee will be composed of the following gentlemen: United States Senator Thayer, Hon. G. A. Halsey, of New-Jersey; H. Hammond, of the Secretary's office; W. P. Shearman, of the Internal Revenue office; L. D. Moore, of the Register's office; Southwick Guthrie, of the Treasurer's office, and A. S. Pratt.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Quartermaster-General MEIGS has, under the authority of the Secretary of War, published three more volumes, the last being the twenty-fourth, of the *Roll of Honor*. These show that in the national cemeteries near Corinth, Miss., Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo., the remains of 19,400 Union soldiers are interred. In the Nashville Cemetery are 12,509 graves, and in the cemeteries at Vicksburg, Miss., and New Albany, Ind., 16,406. The names, as far as known, are given in these volumes, but many of them could not be ascertained.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

From an official statement it appears that during the year ending with December, the receipts from spirits were nearly $50,000,000; from tobacco upwards of $29,000,000; from stamps, $15,882,000; from passports, through the State Department, $27,600; from salaries, $701,000. The aggregate receipts of the Bureau were nearly $174,000,000.

ASSESSMENTS IN KANSAS.

Supervisor MARR reports to the Internal Revenue Department that the assessments for the District of Kansas during January, 1870, show an increase of 160 per cent. over the same month in 1869.

ILLUMINATING OILS IN THE ARMY.

A general order, promulgated from the War Department, provides that hereafter no volatile oils will be issued or used for illuminating purposes at military posts, and all varieties of coal oil will be regarded as volatile. In general lard oil will be supplied for issues of oil authorized for the necessary illumination of military posts.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent in the following nominations: JESSE R. GRANT to be Postmaster at Covington, Ky.; JOHN H. CAMPBELL to be Postmaster at Lansingburg, N. Y.; JAMES M. CROMLY to be Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio.

NAVY.

Captain JOHN HENLEY HIGBEE, United States Marine Corps, has been detached from the Philadelphia, Penn., Navy Yard, and ordered to proceed to Mare Island, Cal., and report to Rear-Admiral TURNER for duty as Fleet Marine Officer Pacific Fleet.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

Resolutions were offered and agreed to as follows:

By Mr. POMEROY—Requesting the President to communicate information touching the action of any of the Departments relating to the claim of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to receive lands and bonds of the United States in aid of the construction of their road. Also, any recommendation he may see fit to make in the premises.

By Mr. FERRY—Directing the Attorney-General to transmit information relative to the claim of the Postmaster in Augusta, Ga., for salary, and any opinion given by him on the subject; also, whether he had been informed that the said Postmaster was disqualified, by participating in the rebellion, from holding such office.

By Mr. FERRY—Directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether the Legislature of Georgia has been reorganized in accordance with the provisions of the act passed at the present session to promote reconstruction in that State, and whether there have been any violations of said act.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported with amendments the House bill extending time for revising and consolidating the statutes of the United States.

It authorizes the President to appoint three Commissioners to finish within three years the work prescribed in the act of June 27, 1866.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported with amendments the bill for the withholding of moneys from Indian tribes holding American captives.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to provide for the payment of the expenses incurred by the Territory of Montana.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a substitute for the House bill to admit Mississippi to representation. The substitute declares simply, without preamble or conditions, that the State of Mississippi is entitled to representation in Congress.

NEW JUDGESHIPS—JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to increase the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Court of the United States, and to establish boundaries of the Judicial Districts. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It provides for eleven Circuit Judges.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported from the Judiciary Committee, with amendments, the bill to change the judicial circuits. As amended the bill constitutes the circuits as follows:

The first Circuit to consist of the Districts of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; the second to consist of the District of New-York; the third, to consist of the Districts of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia; the fourth to consist of the Districts of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas; the fifth to consist of the Districts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee; the sixth to consist of the Districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and West Virginia; the seventh to consist of the Districts of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin; the eighth to consist of the Districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri; the ninth to consist of the Districts of California, Oregon and Nevada. The bill further provides that the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be residents of their respective Circuits, and vacancies now or hereafter existing in said Court shall in every case be filled by a resident of the Circuit.

NEUTRALITY—THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

Mr. MORTON proceeded to address the Senate on the bill making it a misdemeanor to fit out, equip ships of war, or to sell, or furnish arms or munitions of war, with intent that they shall be employed in the service of any foreign Prince or State to commit hostilities against the people of any province, district or colony who are in a state of armed insurrection against such foreign Prince or State, and providing for the forfeiture of such ship or vessel.

Mr. MORTON said Spain had lately fitted out in the harbor of New-York thirty gunboats, and publicly enlisted crews for them in the streets of that City for the avowed purpose of subjugating the people of Cuba to her rule—the most despotic and inhuman known to modern times. We had knowingly furnished ships and sailors to put down the effort of a neighboring people, with whom we were on the most friendly terms and enjoyed the most intimate commercial relations, who were struggling to free themselves from a military despotism of a cruel and *effete* nation, separated from them by a broad ocean. He proposed so to amend our statutes that these things should not be repeated by authority of law. If any principle of law of nations required that Spain should receive this substantial assistance at our hands, that principle was principle based upon reason, and was proper. He held that no nation should feel bound to administer any pretended rule of law of nations, when to do so would be to inflict great injustice, cruelty and destruction upon large masses of people. He cited from various authorities upon international law in support of his position. He insisted that there was a difference between an attempt at revolution of a colony forming an integral part of a kingdom and a like attempt on the part of a distant colony, and remarked that the time had arrived to proclaim this doctrine as one vindicated alike in reason and justice. The allegation that when a nation took possession of a distant territory and established a colony there, such territory became a part of the nation equally with its former possessions, was unsupported by reason and the facts. The American colonies of England, France and Spain had never been treated, theoretically or practically, as integral parts of those Empires. It was a horrid mockery when the Spanish Government affected to treat Cuba as a part of the Kingdom of Spain, when she denied her rights under the Spanish Constitution, and treated her as a mere possession governed by the will of a despotic Captain-General. Without meaning to assert that the United States should interfere by military force in behalf of Cuba, he said he would maintain that the United States should not contribute, directly or indirectly, to uphold the power of Spain over that island. Leaving out of view the question whether the present condition of Cuban affairs justified our concession of belligerent rights, it was sufficient that we knew that a considerable portion of the people of Cuba were in arms to throw off the Spanish yoke, and, therefore, if we could not aid one side we ought not aid the other. He then referred to the magnitude of the contest in Cuba and depicted its revolting incidents, asserting that war had been carried on with a murderous cruelty that emulated the horrors of the French Revolution and indicated the Spanish character had lost nothing of the atrocious and Satanic barbarism by which it was distinguished in the war in the Netherlands. Our silence now was in marked contrast with our former professions of sympathy with people struggling for liberty and natural rights. Moreover, the Cuban insurgents were struggling to abolish slavery, while Spain would perpetuate that institution in the island. Viewing the Cuban question from an American standpoint, he said Cuba was as entirely included in what was called the Monroe Doctrine as though she formed a part of the mainland, and the possession of Cuba by Spain being hostile to our policy its retention by that Power should depend upon Spanish power and resources exclusively. Her continued possession was to be regarded by us in the light of a sufferance, or toleration, rather than because of the existence of a valid title.

The bill of Mr. MORTON, with that of Mr. HOWE, relative to the neutral relations of the United States, were then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. ANTHONY, on leave, made a statement in support of the bill previously introduced by him to reform the public printing, and abolish all gratuitous distribution of books by the Government. He demonstrated that the cost of the Congressional printing proper had been of late years gradually diminished, while the Departmental printing had been annually increased. The cost of the former last year amounted to $689,486, much of which was for work supplied to the Departments, while the Departmental printing cost $646,095. He said the Department officials paid little if any regard to the cost of work they [illegible] were prepared [illegible] morocco [illegible] of printing [illegible] gratuitous distribution should be [illegible] the immense [illegible] and the comparatively [illegible] documents. [illegible] of the publication of Government advertisements in papers of small circulation.

The bill of Mr. ANTHONY was then referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The Census bill was then taken up.

Mr. PATTERSON referred to the vast increase in the resources and population of the country, and argued that more comprehensive statistics were necessary than were provided in the amendment of the Senate Committee as a means of showing this increase.

Mr. BAYARD said the law of 1850 had been framed by able minds as a permanent law. The costs of a census under its provisions could be ascertained with exactness. The House bill proposed a hasty and sudden change from a system whose efficiency had been proven. What was known as householder's schedule, which was merely a preliminary matter, would cost $1,120,000, and this, too, for a mere experiment, the practicability of which was denied even if taken under the House bill. There was no assurance of correctness in details of census. He believed the internal revenue system furnished at once all the elements necessary for securing the required information.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, modified his amendment so as to provide for an enlargement of the schedules in order to include the subjects of petroleum, sorghum, molasses, fruits, wines, peanuts, silk, libraries, (public and private,) telegraphs, railroads, fisheries, area of timber lands, and such other subjects as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and which will not materially increase the cost of taking the census.

Mr. CONKLING criticised the position taken by Mr. SUMNER, that the schedules to be used under the act of 1850 would prove insufficient for the purposes of an efficient census, because various subjects of importance were overlooked and others not fully classified. He proceeded to show that the general heads under which various articles were arranged in the schedules heretofore used in taking the census, were so comprehensive as to cover all subjects of which the census should properly take cognizance, and that none had been omitted. The volume of inquiries proposed to be made by the Senator from Massachusetts would involve an analysis of investigation incompatible with the process and real purposes of a census. He said the law of 1850 being in full force, the simple proposition reported by the Senate Committee, with a direction to the Secretary of the Interior to add twenty-five per cent. to the compensation of enumerators, would obviate the necessity for any further legislation, and that a complete census would be taken as heretofore. As a test of the sense of the Senate upon general questions he moved to lay the House bill upon the table, remarking that the proposition of the Senate Committee, containing certain directions to the Secretary of the Interior relative to the census, would be disposed of separately.

The motion of Mr. CONKLING was agreed to—yeas 46, nays 9, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Bayard, Boreman, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Casserly, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Davis, Drake, Edmunds, Fowler, Gilbert, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harris, Howe, Howell, Johnson, Kellogg, McCreery, McDonald, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Stewart, Stockton, Thayer, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Willey, Williams—46.

NAYS—Messrs. Cragin, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Patterson, Pratt, Sherman, Sumner, Warner, Wilson—9.

NEW RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH SCHEMES.

Mr. CHANDLER, on leave, introduced the bill of last session to promote commerce among the States and cheapen transportation of the mails, and military and naval stores.

The bill authorizes the construction of a first-class railway from Washington to New-York, the capital stock of the Company to be $10,000,000. It also provides for a railway and telegraph line from Washington to Pittsburg, to be called the Washington and Northwestern Railroad and Telegraph Company; and also for a railroad and telegraph line from Washington to Cincinnati, the provisions as to the former Company being applicable to all.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Funding bill was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The Senate at 5:15 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUFFINTON presented resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the abolition of the duties on foreign coal.

THE FOSTER-COVODE ELECTION CASE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Foster Covode contested election case from Pennsylvania. Mr. RANDALL continued his argument in support of the claim of Mr. FOSTER. And after a discussion of about three hours the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions. Those of the minority, declaring Mr. FOSTER elected, were rejected, yeas 50, nays 123, a strict party vote. And those of the majority, declaring Mr. COVODE duly elected were adopted by a like vote.

The oath of office was then administered to Mr. COVODE, who was thereupon congratulated by many members.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of settlers on certain lands in Iowa, which was passed.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to inforce the amendments to the Constitution, which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BANKS offered resolutions calling on the Secretaries of the Treasury and the Interior for reports on the fur seal fisheries in Alaska, which were adopted.

Mr. COX asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the unexpended balance, monthly, from March, 1869, to February, 1870, the aggregate of expenditures for the same period, and, if in excess of the appropriations, the amount of such excess; also the amount of proceeds of sales of property for the same period.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, objected, remarking that all that information was in possession of the House already.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 3:45 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CESSNA in the Chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate was fixed at $4,320 the same as the Secretary of the Senate, with a proviso that hereafter he shall not be allowed fees of any kind. He remarked that the last Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate was said to have boasted that he had made $25 a day on the item of horses alone. He would make a similar proposition as to the House Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. DAWES moved to strike out the item for the reporters of the *Congressional Globe* on the ground that the publication of the *Globe* would probably be abolished at the present session.

Mr. NIBLACK opposed the motion and sustained the propriety of continuing the publication of the proceedings as being the only chance that many members, himself included, had of ever figuring in history.

After further discussion the motion of Mr. DAWES was defeated.

Mr. NEGLEY moved to amend the item for the Capital Police, by increasing the numbers and the pay to the same amount as in the last appropriation bill.

Mr. DAWES opposed the amendment, intimating that there was really no sufficient reason for the maintenance of the Police at all, and because the amount proposed would make their pay one-third greater than that of the Metropolitan Police.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, advocated the amendment, and suggested as an additional amendment that no soldiers now on the force should be discharged.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, Mr. BUTLER'S motion was modified by making it read "No disabled soldier."

After much further discussion, the Committee rose without disposing of the question.

Mr. BINGHAM moved that when the House adjourn it be to meet on Saturday next.

Mr. DAWES demanded the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken, and resulted yeas 51, nays 91.

So the House refused to adjourn over.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. KETCHAM—Of the cigar manufacturers and dealers in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to restore the tariff on imported cigars to $3 per pound and fifty per cent. ad valorem.

By Mr. BOLES—Of the Mayor of Fort Smith, Ark., for an extension of the time for building the Van Buren branch of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

THE MURDER OF AMERICANS IN CUBA.

Mr. BANKS offered a resolution calling on the President for information that may have been received by the Government in reference to the recent assault upon and reported murder of one or more American citizens in Cuba. Adopted.

The House then, at 5:10, adjourned.

Our Relations With England.

General ADAM BADEAU, who rendered distinguished services on General GRANT'S staff during the war, was recently United States Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James, and is now on duty at the White House, has written an article, which will appear in the March number of *Harper's Magazine*, entitled "Our Relations With England." It presents some new views of the topic treated, which are understood to have the sanction of the President himself, and makes public for the first time some interesting facts regarding the foreign complications arising out of the late war.

Personal.

A granddaughter of DANIEL WEBSTER, Miss WEBSTER, was married yesterday, at Marshfield, Mass., to Mr. JAMES GEDDES DAY, of this City.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Lady Windham are at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. B. F. Coulter, of Tennessee; Hon. H. G. Burleigh, of Ticonderoga; Hon. H. H. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, and F. A. Hildreth, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Congressman Hill, of New-Jersey, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. A. Pollok, of Washington, is at the St. James Hotel. General Hiram Walbridge, of Washington; Judge [illegible] Charles Mason and [illegible] town; Hon. John [illegible] Governor [illegible] of Connecticut; [illegible] George Innis, of Poughkeepsie, and Prince [illegible] of Russia, are at the Astor House.

VIRGINIA.

Governor Walker's Inaugural Address.

Governor WALKER'S inaugural address was read in the Virginia Legislature on Tuesday afternoon. After congratulating the members upon the circumstances under which they met, he said:

The voice of Virginia is again heard in the national councils. May it be potent for good! May it be heard in thunder tones demanding the application and enforcement of the great principles upon which our Senators and Representatives, and you and I were elected, "Equal rights to all!" Let it not cease to enforce this demand until every hated test oath shall be erased from the national statute books, nor until "political disabilities" shall be known no more among men. * * * Never before in the history of this Commonwealth has a Legislature assembled upon which devolved graver responsibilities than upon you. The more our Constitution is studied, the more it is considered and understood, the more will its chief provisions commend themselves to our approval. True, it contains provisions which, in my judgment, might be improved; but what I might consider a defect you might esteem a virtue. What Constitution ever met with a unanimous approval? Are not all Constitutions compromises? I doubt if even in the history of popular government there was a Constitution adopted with the unanimity of ours. And while that unanimity may not be the correct measure of its popularity, while other and extraneous causes, rather than its real merits, undoubtedly contributed to this result, nevertheless the mandates of the Constitution must and will be observed as the sovereign commands of the people. Who desires or will presume to disobey them? Not you, nor I. No, the Constitution shall be faithfully and honestly executed. Its provisions shall have a fair and impartial trial; and when, if ever, experience shall demonstrate the inutility or impracticability of any of them, we will proceed to make such modifications as our necessities may demand. The manifestation of Punic faith by others affords no justification for a departure from the paths of right by us. The ancient and proverbial reputation of the people of this Commonwealth for honor and integrity will be maintained, regardless of the selfish and fanatical vituperation of our enemies at home or abroad. We have but to do our duty faithfully, honestly and manfully, and we shall inaugurate along with civil government an era of prosperity, of internal development and individual and corporate enterprise which in brilliancy will eclipse the past glories of the Commonwealth. * * * Located as our State is, midway of the temperate zone, exempt from the rigorous cold of the North and the torrid heat of the South, with every variety of fruitful soil from the rich alluvial bottoms along our rivers and sea coast to the higher table and timber lands in the west, our hills and mountains filled with exhaustless deposits of iron and other ores, with the finest harbor on the Atlantic coast, affording ample and safe anchorage for the combined navies of the world, with an almost limitless water power in our numerous rivers, extending from tide water far up to their sources in the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies—why should not these great natural advantages be utilized, and Virginia advanced to her proper position in the front rank of States in wealth and enterprise and material development. With a soil as fertile, and a climate more salubrious; with greater native wealth in her minerals, her water power, and her commercial advantages, than any of her sister States, why should not Virginia at once set out upon a career of prosperity and greatness unequaled and unsurpassed? Nothing but blind stupidity and criminal neglect of opportunities can prevent it. Our people expect it, the country anticipates it, and you and I will be held largely responsible if such an era fails of prompt inauguration. We have a canal, which, when completed, will prove as valuable an adjunct to commerce as the far-famed Suez canal. It can and ought, and I am confident will be completed, if you and the people will but heartily coöperate with me in a plan which I shall hereafter take occasion to submit for your consideration. A South Pacific Railroad has been projected with its eastern terminus at Norfolk. I doubt not it will be built. When these two great works shall have been completed, together with the other railroads and lines of internal communication contemplated and in process of construction, and a direct steamship line between Norfolk and Europe shall have been established, every portion of our State will be in direct and easy communication with all the great commercial marts of the country and the world. All this is not only possible but altogether probable, and that, too, within the first half of the present decade. Rest assured all the influence which I can exert, personal and official, shall be wielded in furtherance of any and every plan which has for its object the development, advancement, growth and improvement of our State or any portion of it. But railroads and canals and other commercial facilities are not the only requisites to the successful inauguration of that career of development which we all so ardently desire. We need also capital and population. These lie at the foundation of all improvement and prosperity. Without the introduction of these agencies it is idle to hope for the accomplishment of the grand results we have in view. In one sense population is wealth. This will prove a cardinal truth with us. Every able-bodied immigrant adds to the wealth of a State, it is estimated, from $1,000 to $2,000. With judicious, united and harmonious effort, our population, now numbering say one and a quarter millions, can be annually increased by immigration from thirty to fifty thousand. How many years would elapse, with such an annual accession to our population and wealth, before we should witness the full realization of our fondest anticipations?

In my opinion, immigration should be fostered and encouraged by all the influences we can exert and by all the means at our command. Nature, with a lavish hand, has bestowed upon us all the advantages of climate, soil and mineral wealth which could be desired. But these alone will not suffice. There must be other inducements, which our people themselves can alone present. Thousands of vigorous, intelligent, young and middle-aged men, with more or less of capital, are annually migrating from the Eastern and Central States of the Union to the West. They are honest, industrious, energetic citizens—the bone and sinew of the land, the very class of people we need in Virginia to purchase our surplus lands, to build up our waste places, and to unite with us in developing our vast agricultural and mineral resources. Englishmen are already looking for homes in our State for the surplus population of the Empire. Much interest also in our behalf has of late been awakened among the other populations of Northern Europe. To turn the tide of immigration from all these sources to our State only requires the proper, combined and harmonious action of our people and their chosen representatives. Now is the opportune moment for such action,—once lost it may never return in your day or mine. To the immigrant who settles in our midst with the honest intention of becoming a good citizen, we must extend a cordial and hearty welcome, regardless of what State or nation may happen to have been his birthplace. He must be made to feel at home and the equal among his fellows. There must be extended to him those social amenities of life which constitute its chief enjoyment, such as his station entitle him to receive and enjoy, and thrown around him and his, must be the protecting ægis of the law, securing and guaranteeing him in his "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Let it be known to all men that such are our purposes and intentions; that such reception and such protection will be accorded to every such immigrant; that law and order everywhere prevail, and will be maintained at all times and under all circumstances with the full power of the State; and every railroad train that arrives within your borders, every steamboat that anchors in your harbors, will be laden with people seeking homes and fortunes among you. * * * With all due respect to the opinions of others, it appears to me that any attempt at this time to divide, distract and vex our people with questions of mere party politics—any effort to galvanize into life defunct political organisms, with their attendant ills of sectional hate and animosity; any attempt for partisan purposes to reopen the terrible wounds inflicted by the late war, now healed or healing, deserve to be frowned down with indignation. Have we not enough to do to resuscitate and reinvigorate our own crippled and desolated Commonwealth? Have we more brain, more energy than will suffice for this mighty task? Are we not admonished by all the love we bear her, by our veneration of her past and our hopes for her future, to stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder, earnest, and, above all, united in a common effort and a common purpose to reorganize and rehabilitate the State, and to start her out once more "upon the high road to glory, glittering like the morning star, full of life and joy!" What we need in Virginia, what the nation needs to-day, is the inauguration and cultivation of a broad and catholic national spirit, unsullied by local prejudice or selfish and sectional interest. We must not forget that we are to-day a part and parcel of the American nation. Our destinies are inseparably linked with its destinies. Its growth will be our growth, its advancement our advancement, its glory our glory. I confess to a strong and conscientious belief in what is popularly styled "manifest destiny." It is manifest to me that the future destiny of the nation points unerringly to the gradual extension of its limits until the entire continent shall have been embraced within its boundaries. And I believe that upon this same continent there is to be formed and moulded a new, distinctive, well defined and grand American nationality.

Balls Last Evening.

A private social organization called the New-York Masquerade Club, had its third annual ball at Apollo Hall last evening. There was a good attendance, and a large number of fine costumes were worn on the occasion. The festivities were somewhat marred, however, by extremely execrable arrangements. General E. FERRERO acted as floor manager. The following are the officers of the Club: STEPHEN S. EYRE, President; General E. FERRERO, Treasurer; W. J. HOWELL, Secretary; R. H. SPRINGSTEIN, Sergeant-at-Arms.

A fancy dress ball, announced as the *Bal de la Masquerade Duchesse*, was given at the Everett Rooms last evening. It numbered among the participants numerous ballet girls and "fast" people generally.

The Phoenix Excelsior Ladies' Ball took place at Irving Hall last evening, there being a large number of the Masonic fraternity present.

THE NEWARK MURDER TRIAL.

Leonhardt Schumm at the Bar for the Trial of Cornelius Stahl—The Prosecution Continued.

The trial of LEONHARDT SCHUMM for the murder of CORNELIUS STAHL, at Newark, was continued yesterday in the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer. The Court room was more crowded than on the previous day.

CHRISTIAN HUMMEL continued his testimony; he swore he saw no knife in any one's hand; saw STAHL take hold of deceased around the waist, but could not say whether he was behind or in front of SCHUMM; did not hear any one demanding to be let in after the store had been closed that night; invited a policeman whom he saw in the hall to come in; STAHL and SCHUMM were in the saloon all the evening.

CAROLINE FISHER being sworn, said she was a servant in HESS' house at the time of the murder; was in the saloon that night, but retired at ten o'clock; when I was leaving the bar STAHL was sitting in a chair; saw him afterwards when he was dying, about midnight; Mr. HESS awoke me and called me into the saloon; endeavored to wash the blood off STAHL, but could not, I was so scared; STAHL danced with me that night.

CHRISTOPHER WALDMAN, private watchman at SCHAAS' brewery, being next sworn, testified that he heard cries of "watch" on the night of the murder on Bowery-street; met a policeman while going in that direction; ROTH had been shouting "watch;" HESSE and he were standing outside the saloon and the former asked the officer to bring ROTH to the Station House; saw a man come out of the saloon and run away; did not know him; it was neither HESSE, HUMMEL nor ROTH; the man was like prisoner but could not say it was he; ROTH said SCHUMM knocked him down on the floor and kicked him, from which he bled.

CAROLINE PFROMMER, sworn, said she saw the knife (produced) in STAHL'S room beside where he was working. Two boys, named MCGINNIT, next testified to having found a knife covered with blood in a lot next to HESSE'S saloon on the day following the murder.

Police officer ABST swore that on the night of the murder ROTH had a black eye, but there was no blood on his face; looked through the window and saw a man sitting on a chair; I then rapped, when HESSE came out and told me a man had his nose smashed; went in and found the deceased and a man named SIMON inside.

MICHAEL WENANZEL being sworn, said: I live at HESSE'S, and was in the saloon at the time of the murder; played cards with SCHUMM that night; STAHL was then dancing with the servant girls; SCHUMM said he formerly had an acquaintance with the girl with whom STAHL was dancing, and that no one else should have; SCHUMM, speaking of STAHL, remarked: "O, if he would die;" a few days before SCHUMM said STAHL ought to have his ears boxed for breaking glass; saw ROTH and SCHUMM fighting; after returning from the yard saw STAHL and SCHUMM fighting; saw SCHUMM make a thrust with his right hand at STAHL'S left side; when he had done this, SCHUMM said: "Now, STAHL, you have got what you wanted," and STAHL replied, "SCHUMM has given me a stab which tickles me;" did not see any knife in SCHUMM'S hand; saw SCHUMM with a knife before; witness and SCHUMM went to a drug store early in the evening, and the latter said, "If any one troubles me to-night I will stick a knife in his stomach;" recognized the knife produced as one he saw SCHUMM sharpen that day; SCHUMM had been drinking on the night of the murder.

The Court then adjourned till this morning.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

Arrest of Rochefort—A Riot in Paris—A Policeman Killed; Spirit of the London Press; Telegraphic Troubles in England; Renewed Opposition to the University Tests; Steel and the Bessemer Patents; American Credit Improving; Terrible Accident at Marseilles; Twelve Persons Crushed by Falling Houses; New Candidates for the Spanish Throne; Matters in Rome; The Political Duel in Spain; The Darien Canal; The Red River Difficulty; Opposition to Confederation in Newfoundland; Things in Pekin; The Burlingame Treaty Ratified; Execution of the Assassin of the Kinck Family; His Self-Possession and Calmness in His Last Moments; Curious Statement of the Priest in Attendance; Assassination of an American in Cuba.

General Topics.

The Approaching Parliamentary Session in Canada; The Red River Revolt in a Political Point of View; The Personnel of the United States Senate—The Great Men and the Little Men—How They Look Through a Lorgnette; The Republican Journals on the Necessity of Reduced Taxation; The National Trotting Congress; The Long Branch Race Course; Items of Religious Intelligence; Current Notes; The Grain and Pork Crop at the West; Attaching a Train of Cars: Conviction of the Murderer of Dr. Mead; The Peabody Obsequies.

Political Affairs.

Summary of Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; Woman Suffrage; Opposition to the New City Charter; The Annual State Appropriation Bill; Impeachment of Governor Reed, of Florida; Disorder at the South Carolina Election; Election of a Colored Judge to the Supreme Court Bench.

Local News.

Mr. Beecher's Broad Church; The Rogers Murder; The Newark Treasury Frauds; The Era of Murder; The Finding of the Bodies of the Wyble Children—The Funeral; Election of Officers of the New-York Yacht Club.

Agricultural.

The Effect of Soil, Pruning, &c., on the Grapevine and its Fruits; Carrots for Stock; The Hog—How to Provide for him; The Condition of the Grain Farmers of the Northwest; The Fruits of California; Abuses of Our Cattle Markets; Rotation of Crops; Full Report of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club.

Editorial Comments.

What the Administration Has Done and is Doing; The New City Charter and the Old; The Legal Tender Act Inoperative in Preëxisting Contracts; The Rochefort Riots; The Pensions and How to Pay Them; Mexican Misfortunes; German in the Public Schools; Funding the Debt.

The Markets.

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HERNIA.—Rev. J. V. Himes, editor *Advent Christian Times*, writes to his paper as follows:

"At 12 M. I had an interview with the celebrated Dr. SHERMAN, No. 697 Broadway. My special business here was to see him and, if possible, get help for a bad and dangerous rupture. Without help, I should have to be laid by, a thing I could hardly be reconciled to, though I have felt often that, on some accounts, I should be glad to have it so. Yet I hope to be able to finish my course with joy, and lay all at the Master's feet at his coming.

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MARRIED.

PENTZ—ADAMS.—On Monday, Feb. 7, 1870, at the Central M. E. Church, by Rev. L. King, JOHN H. PENTZ, of this City, to Mrs. JULIA S. Adams, daughter of Cornelius Beattie, of Elizabeth, N. J.

DIED.

CARTER.—At New-Canaan, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, MARTHA W., widow of the late James C. Carter.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CORWIN.—At her late residence, No. 74 Orange-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, MARGARET POILLON, wife of Abel Corwin, in the 60th year of her age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

COMSTOCK.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 8, REBECCA M., widow of E. D. Comstock, formerly of New-York City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Wright F. Conger, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M. Trains leave Barclay-st. Ferry at 11 o'clock.

GILKISON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, ANNIE WALLACE, youngest daughter of Anthony and Fanny E. Gilkison, aged 4 years, 8 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 45 Montague-st., corner of Hicks.

GREEN.—On Monday, Feb. 7, MATTHEW DAVIS GREEN, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Trinity Church this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

HAIGHT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 1½ A. M., EDWIN M. HAIGHT, aged 51 years, 5 months and 19 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HERRING.—On Tuesday, Feb. 8, WM. A. HERRING, Jr., aged 2 years and 3 months, son of Wm. A. and Elizabeth A. Herring.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, 130th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 10 A. M.

JORDAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 8, WILLIAM DOUGLASS, only child of Thomas P. and Isabel D. Jordan, aged 4 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Joseph C. Forbes, No. 3 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

KIP.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, EVA M., daughter of Lawrence and Eva L. Kip, aged 1 year, 11 months and 29 days.

PHELPS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, Feb. 8, CHARLES S. PHELPS.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 238 Livingston-st.

Hartford and Oswego papers please copy.

PINKNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, LILIAN MAY, infant daughter of Samuel J. and Elizabeth J. Pinkney, aged 1 year, 7 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 315 Lafayette-av., between Nostrand and Marcy avs., on Thursday, Feb. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

RIDDELL.—At Otawa, Kansas, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1870, Rev. M. S. RIDDELL, D. D.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral services at the First Baptist Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TROWBRIDGE.—At Tom's River, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 8, LOUIS PAULDING TROWBRIDGE, aged 17 years and 5 months, son of Dr. J. L. and C. E. Trowbridge.

Remains to be taken to Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., for interment.

WHITE.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, LOUISA HOULT, widow of Captain Isaac White, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 29 Washington-place. Her remains will be taken to Groton, Conn., for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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EVADING JURY DUTY.

Memorial from Mayor Hall to the Legislature in Relation to Jurors.

Mayor HALL has prepared, and forwarded to the Legislature, the following copy of a proposed act in relation to jurors:

AN ACT in relation to Jurors in the Criminal Law Courts of the City and County of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No officer or Judge in the City of New-York shall excuse a juror from service in either the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, or of the Oyer and Terminer, unless the cause of excuse alleged on oath on such juror's behalf be in good faith, either that he is then personally absent from the City, or is confined to his house through illness, or is too unwell to serve. And no other excuses than these just mentioned shall exempt a juror from service in the criminal law Courts within the City and County of New-York, when such juror has been duly drawn and summoned. Provided that any of the said Courts may excuse a juror from service for one or two days only, at a time when exigencies of his private or regular business affairs may, in discretion of said Court, in justice require the temporary exemption.

SEC. 2. Every person serving as a juror in a criminal law Court for twenty days within any jury year, shall be exempt from any other kind of jury service within said City and county during said year, and shall receive for each day of actual attendance or service the sum of — dollars, to be paid to him by the County Paymaster, upon production of the proper order therefor, and due certificate from the Clerk of the proper Court.

SEC. 3. It shall become the duty of either of the aforesaid criminal law Courts, whenever any juror therein, who has been duly drawn and duly summoned according to law, shall neglect to appear and serve, or to render an excuse as aforesaid, to adjudge said juror guilty of contempt of Court, and thereupon issue, according to law, an attachment to bring said juror before the Court, and, in the discretion of the Court, compel his service.

In connection with the above the Mayor says: "In this City the criminal neglect on the part of respectable and intelligent men to obey summons to jury duty has been many times referred to by Press and Bench. It is no exaggeration to say that three-fifths of those whose names are upon the jury lists of the county habitually refuse to serve, and either pay their fines, or by different ingenuities, or influence, obtain exemption. In consequence, many weeks in the aggregate of a year are wasted in obtaining full panels. And when attendances are obtained, the jurors are not always such as the law should expect, or due administration of public justice require. There is a remedy for this mischief; and, with great respect, the undersigned submits that the annexed bill will meet the difficulty herein especially referred to. In fine, the Mayor believes that the best measure toward promoting the 'security of the City' will be found in forcing upon juries the men whose social and mental characters will benefit the service. With what logic can some editors and many citizens blame public officials for inertness, when the very faultfinders appear upon the official books as habitually neglecting the appropriate duty in administration of law which it has contributed to them."

The Case of James K. Place.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, after the case of Warden STACOM had been disposed of, JAMES K. PLACE, under indictment for obtaining goods under false pretences was called, and not responding, his recognizance was declared forfeited. The Court then adjourned to Friday morning next.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Reilly, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seerey, McDonald, Fay, Shelly—20.

The minutes of meeting held January thirty-first were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

That the Croton Aqueduct Board be requested to report to this Board whether the contractor for laying Belgian pavement in Beach and Desbrosses streets is appropriating more space for stone blocks on sidewalks than is allowed.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Hill—

That William C. Bailey be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Henry Bapp, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Mulligan—

That the Evening Commonwealth be appointed a Corporation paper.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

By Assistant Alderman Hoffman—

That Third-street, from Bowery to East River, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Assistant Alderman McDonald.

That the ordinance approved by the Mayor, providing for the regulating, grading, &c., of Fifty-fifth-street, from St. Nicholas-avenue to Hudson River, be annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

That a gas lamp be placed and lighted in front of number one hundred and twenty-two Third-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman McDonald—

That the Street Commissioner be directed to replace the fence on both sides of Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-first-streets; and also between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Seventieth-streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

That sidewalks on both sides of Avenue —, between Seventeenth and Twenty-fourth streets, be flagged full width.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

That a gas lamp be placed and lighted opposite number four hundred and five East Fifteenth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Fay—

That the sidewalks on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be flagged full width.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Schlichting—

That the vacant lots on east side of Tenth-avenue, known as three hundred and seventy-eight and three hundred and eighty, and four hundred and fifty-six Thirty-second-street, be fenced in.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

That gas lamp posts be erected and street lamps lighted in Twenty-third-street, from Avenue A to East River.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Nicholas Cowan for such a sum as will allow a compensation of three dollars per day for each Sunday from January eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven to March twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Shelley—

That Eighty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—

That Fifty-third-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, be opened according to law.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Petition of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company for permission to place starter's box on sidewalk opposite number one and a half Park-row.

Which was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Resolutions, To pave with Belgian pavement West-street, from West Eleventh-street to Tenth-avenue; Macdougal, from Spring to Eighth-street, and Christopher, from Greenwich to West-street; to pave with foundation pavement, Varick-street from Franklin to Canal-street; Fifteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to East River; Thirtieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to North River; Fortieth-street, from Madison-avenue to North River; Twenty-seventh-street, from Sixth-avenue to North River; White-street, from Broadway to West Broadway; Twenty-eighth-street, from Sixth-avenue to North River; Twenty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to North River, and Eleventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue B.

Which were severally laid over.

Resolutions, To pave with Belgian pavement, Forty-sixth-street, from Second-avenue to East River; Second-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to Twenty-third-street; Fifty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue; First-avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; Avenue A, from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-second-street, and First-avenue, from Seventy-ninth to Ninety-second-street.

Which were severally referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Resolutions, To donate three thousand and four dollars and eighty-seven cents to St. George's Church to pay assessments; to regulate, grade, &c., Fifty-ninth-street, Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; also, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also, Seventy-fourth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, and Seventy-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River; to lay crosswalk from southeast to northeast corner of Vandam and Varick streets; also, from No. 292 Hudson-street to opposite side; also, at each of the intersections of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; also, from southeast to southwest corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, and from one thousand one hundred and thirty-four Broadway to opposite side of Broadway; to regulate and flag four feet sidewalks on One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, and on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; to flag sidewalks full width on north side of Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; to curb, gutter and flag One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between First-avenue and East River, and West-street, from Hammond-street to Tenth-avenue; to place free hydrant northwest corner of Seventy-fifth-street and Avenue A; to repair Court rooms of Second District Police Court; to appoint janitors for each of the Civil and Police Courts; to extend the time for completion of contract for paving Fourth and Fifth streets for a period of one hundred days; to place and light two gas lamps in front of the German United Brothers' Evangelical Church, Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; to place and light two gas lamps in front of entrance to City Prison, in Centre-street; to place and light two additional gas lamps in front of the entrances to St. Stephen's Church, on Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-streets, between Lexington and Third avenues; that three gas lamps be placed and lighted on each side of Manhattan-alley; to lay gas mains, &c., in Eightieth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and in Forty-sixth-street, from Second-avenue to East River; to remove fire hydrant from front of number nine East Fortieth-street.

Which were severally laid over.

Resolutions, To donate two thousand dollars to St. Thomas' Church; also, one hundred and sixteen dollars to St. Paul's Church; also, six hundred and seventy-five dollars to First Presbyterian Church, and three thousand five hundred dollars to school attached to St. Marcus' Church.

Which were severally referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolutions, To permit M. Dorris & Company to place ornamental lamp in Nineteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue; to appoint James M. Case a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of William Stevenson, resigned; to appoint John R. McComb, Jr., a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Jesse Vanderpoel, deceased; to permit James Fay to erect a stand through in front of his premises, corner of Washington and Leroy streets.

Which were severally adopted.

Resolution to appoint William C. Bailey a Commissioner of Deeds in place of John Ross, who has failed to qualify.

Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions to fix the salary of the second clerk of Bureau of Street Improvements, Street Department, at three thousand five hundred dollars per annum; to purchase number eleven Oak-street for use of Fourth Precinct Police; to fix the salary of the General Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen at the same rate now paid the Fourth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen; to remove gas lamp post and lamp in front of number four hundred and forty-six Broome-street; to set curb and gutter stones, and flag sidewalks on both sides of Thirty-sixth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues; to donate three hundred dollars to Michael Snyder, to compensate him for loss of horse; to regulate, grade, &c., Eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River; to pave with Belgian pavement Forty-sixth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River; to build sewer in First-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; to pave with Belgian pavement Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; to lay gas mains, &c., in Ninety-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seerey, McDonald, Fay, Shelly—20.

Resolution, To donate three hundred dollars to Andrew Fox, to reimburse him for loss of horse.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, O'Brien, Robinson, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seerey, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—18.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Lysaght, Hill—2.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Thursday, tenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday a considerable amount of property was disposed of at the Exchange Rooms. The most important feature of the day's operations was the sale of lots in Harlem by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., by order of the administrators of JOHN VANDERPOEL. The bidding was quite spirited, and the prices obtained indicated that property on Third-avenue, in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twelfth streets, is in good demand. The lot on the southeast corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street brought $12,500, while the four lots adjoining on the avenue sold for upward of $8,000 each. Lots on the same block were sold two or three years ago for $5,000 and $6,000. In the past year, however, there has been no marked advance, lots on the opposite side of the avenue bringing about $8,000 apiece in February, 1869. Lots on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, in the rear of those already mentioned as fronting on the avenues, were sold yesterday for $2,550 and $2,600 cash. Three blocks below this property, on the southeast corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, the corner lot brought $10,550, the adjacent avenue lots, $7,250 each, and those on One Hundred and Tenth-street, just east of these last, $3,000 each. Two lots on the southwest corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Fourth-street sold for $3,100 and $2,200. The same firm disposed of several dwelling houses. A comparison of their prices gives an interesting view of the value of property in this City in widely different localities. In the first place, No. 21 Catharine-street, near Henry, consisting of a two-story and attic brick store and dwelling on a lot 23 feet by 104 feet, sold for $18,800. A house three stories high, with basement and brown-stone front, on Twenty-fifth-street, about midway between Fourth and Lexington avenues, brought $25,100. A house of a description similar to the last, situated on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, about midway between Second and Third avenues, sold for $8,600.

Two Supreme Court sales were effected by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE. The first was of property on East Eleventh-street, 283 feet west of Avenue C, known as No. 241. This was sold for $7,800. The house and lot No. 28 St. Mark's-place was then offered and struck down to ELIAS ROSS for $18,200. The latter was regarded as a very low price for the property.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. offered three three-story brown-stone front houses on the north side of Seventy-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, but receiving no satisfactory bid withdrew the property from the sale. The highest bid made for one of the houses was $14,500. Mr. BLEECKER sold a vacant lot on the north side of Seventy-sixth-street, 205 feet east of Third-avenue, for $3,450.

The sale of 492 lots in Brooklyn, advertised by Mr. JAMES M. MILLER, was adjourned to next Spring.

To-day there will be sales of valuable pier water-front property in Williamsburg, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO.; Westchester County property, by MILLER & SON; up-town City lots, by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co.

H. and l., No. 21 Catharine-st., 23 ft. from Henry-st., 23x104	$18,800
H. and l., No. 112 East 25th-st., s. s., 179.9 ft. e. of 11th-av., 20x98.8½	23,100
1 lot, s. w. corner 2d-av. and 104th-st., 25.11x100	3,100
1 lot, w. s. 2d-av., 25.11 ft. s. of 104th-st., 25x100	2,200
H. and l., s. s. 128th-st., 205 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.9x99.11	8,600
1 lot, s. e. corner 3d-av. and 113th-st., 20.10x95	12,500
1 lot, e. s. 3d-av., 20.10 ft. s. of 113th-st., 20x95	8,400
1 lot, e. s. 3d-av., 40.10 ft. s. of 113th-st., 20x95	8,250
1 lot, e. s. 3d-av., 60.10 ft. s. of 113th-st., 20x95	8,050
1 lot, e. s. 3d-av., 80.10 ft. s. of 113th-st., 20x95	7,900
5 lots, s. s. 113th-st., 95 ft. e. of 3d-av., each 20x100.10, each $2,600	13,000
4 lots, s. s. 113th-st., 195 ft. e. of 3d-av., each 25x100.10, each $2,550	10,200
1 lot, s. e. corner of 3d-av. and 110th-st., 20.10x85	10,550
2 lots, e. s. 3d-av., 20.10 ft. s. of 110th-st., each 20x85, each $7,250	14,500
2 lots and 1 h., e. s. 3d-av., 60.10 ft. s. of 110th-st., each 20x85, each $8,000	16,000
10 lots, s. s. 110th-st., 85 ft. e. of 3d-av., each 20x100.10, each $3,000	30,000

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot n. s. 76th-st., 205 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102	$3,450

By Roberts & McGuire.

House and lot No. 241 East 11th-st., 285 ft. w. of Avenue C, 26.2x94.9½	$7,800
House and lot No. 28 St. Mark's-place, s. s. 8th-st., 386 ft. e. of 3d-av., 26x120	18,200

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Eldridge-st., e. s., 46 ft. s. of Canal-st-st., 29x63	$10,500
James-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Madison-st., 23.7x100	13,800
9th-st., s. s., 329 ft. n. of 2d-av., 21x75	8,350
27th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	500
39th-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	14,000
41st-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	22,000
50th-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100.4	7,500
75th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100x102.2	12,500
105th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 150x100.9	16,500
Bloomingdale road and 98th-st., 3 lots, 75x—	20,000
98th-st., lot No. 160, map, 25x100.11	10,000

Leases.

Cherry-st., No. 174, store and cellars, 3 years, per year	$600
Fulton-st., Nos. 73 and 75, second story, 4 years, per year	3,000
Wooster-st., No. 53, 5 years, per year	1,000
Stanton-st., No. 351, 4½ years, per year	500
Pearl-st., No. 576, 5 years, per year	813
Forsyth-st., Nos. 138½ and 140, 4 years, per year	1,450

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, n. s., 72 ft. of 10th-st., 26.4x100		$5,400
Clay-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100		1,300
Court-st., w. s., 80.6 ft. s. of Huntington-st., 19.6x80		3,500
Dean-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Buffalo-av., 25x107.2		430
Ewen-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Withers-st., 25x100		1,000
Hart-st., s. s., 255.4 ft. n. of Broadway, 80x100		2,400
Hayward-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of Lee-av., 19.6x100		6,600
Jackson-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100		3,100
Ross-st., s. s., 278.8 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 22.4x100		1,500
38th-st., n. e. s., 403 ft. e. of 3d-av., 21.3x98.5 Main-st., w. s., 153.4 ft. s. of Front-st., 57.10x105	Deed 1869	10,000
Main-st., s. s., 153.4 ft. s. of Front-st., 57.10x105		10,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

New-Rochelle.

Rose-st., s. w. s., lots Nos. 66, 37, 38, 39, Benjamin Seacord's property, 137x120	$1,000

Yonkers.

Albany-av., s. s., map of Oloff Park, 200x164	$2,820
Yonkers to Williamsbridge road, map of Oloff Park, 150x121	2,453

Ossining.

State-st., e. s., lot No. 2 map of Robinson's estate, 46x132	$700

Pelham.

3d-av., w. s., lot No. 405, Pelhamville, 100x100	$100

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Prospect and North 10th sts., lot No. 17 to 24, including block No. 119	$10,500

Hudson City.

Tonnele-av., e. s., lot No. 12, block No. 5, Bramhall's map, 25x112	$760
Shearman-place, n. s., 112 ft. e. of Summit-av., 100x100	3,800
South-st., s. s., lot No. 53, map West Hoboken Land Association, No. 2, 25x100	1,075

Bergen.

Lexington-av., n. s., lot No. 69, block No. 1, Buck's map, 25x60	$2,500

Newark.

Kinney and Prince sts., n. w. cor., 25x75	$2,000
Washington-st., e. s., 222 ft. from Hill-st., 44.8x120	6,600
New-York-av., n. s., 454 ft. from Amity-st., 50x100	1,100
Clinton-av., n. s., adjoining T. Adams', 25x150	4,000
Broad-st., w. s., 124 ft. from Hill-st., 22x100	12,420
Barclay-st., w. s., 109 ft. s. of Waverley-place, 25x163	2,500
Mulberry-st., w. indefinite, 23.6x92.11	3,500
N. Y.-av., n. s., 161 ft. e. of Amity-st., 25x100	1,500
Norfolk-st., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Bank-st., 25x100	2,500
Mechanic-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Broad-st., 25.6x63	12,500
Astor-st., n. e. s., 175 ft. n. of Brunswick, 25x[illegible]	[illegible]
Belleville-av. and Crane-st., [illegible]	[illegible]

Montclair.

Cottage-place, 200 ft. n. of [illegible]	[illegible]

Orange.

Monroe-st., s. s., 185 ft. from Bell-st., 50x107	$900

East Orange.

Glenwood-av., e. s., 285 ft. s. of Springdel-av., 133.4x559	$8,000

Clinton.

Bruen-av., e. s., 181 ft. s. of Spring-av., 50x134	$280

Belleville.

Union-av., e.s., adjoining W. Dean's property, 50x161	$250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
NO. 100 4TH-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST.
(Established 1853.)

All that is required for proper management of real estate attended to, and returns promptly made.

FOR SALE—ON 19TH-ST., THE FIRST-class English basement four-story dwelling, 25 feet wide, about 70 feet deep all up; lot one half the block; near 5th-av.; house in complete order; possession May 1; terms easy; suitable for a private family or a professional gentleman. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER ON STUYVEsant-square, a valuable and elegant mansion, belonging to one of our distinguished citizens, now absent from the City. The property, having a large area of ground, is well calculated for a family of affluence, or for some public building or a hotel. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 29th-st., a first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, containing twelve rooms, all in perfect order; size 20.6x55x100; neighborhood unexceptionable; possession at an early day. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 125 WEST 20th-st., a three-story brick house, with three-story extension, having all the modern improvements and in complete order; is now ready for occupancy, and can be seen from 10 to 3 without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house No. 69 West 4th-st., full size, with two-story extended dining room; lot 25x120, with an ell 25x25, and within 25 feet of the new opening of 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house, full sized and extra deep lot, on Irving-place, near Gramercy Park; very pleasantly located; price asked $45,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on a fashionable street, near the Fifth-avenue Hotel, with furniture as per catalogue. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY FRENCH-roof brown-stone dwelling, on 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; for sale at a very low price.
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English-basement house in 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale very reasonable as the owner has no further use for it. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID PLOT OF LOTS ON Washington Heights, (12th Ward,) fronting on Boulevard and Harlem River, for sale or exchange for country residence. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone dwelling, on 30th-st., near 2d-av.; all modern improvements.
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE-STORY high-stoop Pennsylvania brick and brown-stone dwelling, on 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; price, $11,500. JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

LOTS ON NORTH SIDE OF 52D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs., for sale, singly or together; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 153 West 24th-st.

WEST SIDE.—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house in 50th-st., near 7th-av., for sale at a bargain. Terms to suit. J. F. DESMAZES, No. 470 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNtry residence, a five-story brown-stone English basement, within two blocks of Union-square. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

SEVERAL STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS houses on Madison-av. for sale at a great bargain. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick dwelling, on 30th-st., near Lexington-av. Price, $15,000. JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Workington Farm, Somerset County, Maryland, on the Delaware Railroad; depot one-quarter of a mile from farm gate; bounded for one mile and a quarter by a navigable stream; has four good landings where produce can be delivered and shipped; soil a rich brown loam, well adapted to the growth of fruits and general crops; contains 900 acres, 600 under high cultivation, balance in valuable timber; substantial double brick mansion, with extensive kitchen and colonade; halls twelve feet wide above and below; ceilings twelve feet high; surrounded by a beautiful lawn of two acres, studded with large old trees; four tenant houses, stables and frame outbuildings, all in good order; abundance of fish, oysters, terrapins and game. This fine property will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for real estate in New-York or Brooklyn.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—MAIN-ST., SEVEN MINutes' walk from depot; residence containing modern conveniences, gas, furnace, sixteen handsome rooms, bathroom, stable, carriage, cow house thoroughly built; one and one-fourth acres of land; shade, fruit trees, fine garden; for sale low; will exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st., Orange Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILlage of Yonkers, a very desirable place, comprising a first-class house, a large garden with extensive lawns in front and rear of house; also about four acres of woodland, in all about fifteen acres; a fine site for a hotel or any other public building. For particulars apply at No. 98 Broad-st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—IN THE PLEASant village of New-Rochelle, a neat dwelling, a few minutes of the depot, suitable for a large family, or ladies' boarding-school. A. H. LOCKWOOD, No. 21 Mercer-st., New-York.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—HOUSES, VILLA sites and lots, near station, for sale or to lease by Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON. Address Box No. 2,074, or apply on the premises.

A FINE RESIDENCE IN YONKERS for sale, consisting of house, stable, boat and bathing house, 7 lots ground, shade trees, &c., near the depot. DRAKE BROS, No. 16 Broad-st.

VIRGINIA LANDS ON CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Railroad for sale by NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 58 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE ENTIRE UPper part of building, on 8th-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts., containing large and small halls, suitable for public entertainments, schoolrooms, &c., on the second floor; and suitable for storage or light manufacturing purposes on the third and fourth floors; these splendid premises will be rented low to a responsible party. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS and renewals. A superior and extra wide corner on 5th-av., below 23d-st. Also the large stone mansion and lot through to alley, No. 164 5th-av., as it is or to be altered, and with ground-rent lease of 5, 10, 15, or 20 years. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 83x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron-front store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 30x200 feet; to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOTEL TO LET—IN THE CITY OF Brooklyn, E. D.; the premises known as the Wall House, beautifully situated on a leading street and within twenty-five minutes of Broadway, New-York. For particulars, apply to JOHN TEARE, Real Estate Agent, No. 60 Broadway, Williamsburg, N. Y.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in Brown Brothers & Co.'s building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st. Other offices in the same building to let. Apply to STICKNEY & WHIPPLE, No. 59 Wall-st.

STORES TO LET.—NO. 172 WILLIAM-ST., first floor and basement; No. 78 Maiden-lane, lofts; Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE LOFTS OF STORE, corner of Cliff and Fulton-st., 60x66. Apply to JOHN F. DICKENSON & CO., corner Cliff and Fulton sts.

TO LET—A NEW STORE, NO. 63 CATHarine-st., 20 by 80 feet, and basement; together or separate; for one or more years from May 1. Apply to WM. H. TITUS, No. 275 8th-av.

TO LET—PART OR WHOLE OF THE FIVE-story store with cellar, 20x100 feet, No. 67 Cliff-st., at a moderate rent; possession May 1. Inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, 1870, FOR THREE or more years, store and lofts on east side of Broadway, near 30th-st.; size of lot, 20x80; store, 25x80. Apply to AUGUST LIMBERT, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE fire-proof building, Nos. 82 and 84 Beekman-st., with or without steam power. Apply on premises to TATHAM & BROTHERS.

TO LET—THE THREE SPLENDID STORES, Nos. 293, 295 and 297 8th-av. Apply to WM. WEST, No. 142 West 12th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ALL RESPONSIBLE PARTIES IN search of houses, furnished or unfurnished, can be accommodated by calling on ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT IN 13th, 21st, 22d, 33d, 38th and 40th sts. Also houses for sale. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—SPLENDID MARBLE-FRONT houses on 5th-av., within view of the Park, 20 feet front by 70 feet deep, with all modern improvements. Also, brown-stone and brick houses on 33d-st., near 5th-av.; on 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; on 14th-st., near 6th-av., and in other desirable locations. Also, to let or lease, desirable stores on Broadway, corner of 19th and 20th sts.; on 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Apply to up-town offices of WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Nos. 1,302 Broadway and 565 6th-av., near 35th-st.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET, A FURnished house, having gas, water and all modern improvements, about two acres of land, stable, &c.; within 5 minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad station. View of the river unsurpassed. Rent, $300 per month. Apply to J. T. ADAMS, No. 130 Pearl-st.

TO LET—NO. 683 LEXINGTON-AV., A HANDsome four-story brown-stone house, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND GROUNDS PLEASantly situated on the East River; grounds extending from 66th to 68th-st.; house contains 14 rooms; will rent for private occupation. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

TO LET—NOS. 111, 117, 119 AND 121 WEST 49th-st., first-class four-story brown-stone houses, 21x56 feet, extra finish. Apply in No. 111, or to GEORGE SLOANE, Broadway and 10th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FIRST-CLASS four-story brown stone house, No. 4 West 47th-st.; a most desirable location. For terms inquire on the premises. Also to let, stable No. 21 West 44th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE-story house and stable, No. 117 2d-av., corner of 7th-st.; furnished or unfurnished; possession 1st April. Apply at No. 38 Ferry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE or four rooms above 36th-st. Address H. H. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON FRONT AND SOUTH STS., by order of executor.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under direction of Samuel M. Valentine, Esq., Executor of Abraham Valentine, deceased, for account of whom it may concern:

FRONT-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the southerly side of Front-st., between Fletcher-st. and Burling-slip, and known as No. 165.

SOUTH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the northerly side of South-st., between Catharine and Market sts., and known as No. 205.

Terms at sale.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
AT 95,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND
PROTECTED BY A
LIBERAL SINKING FUND.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

$100,000
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL,

State of Minnesota. Interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1. Principal payable Feb. 1, 1890. The whole debt of the City of St. Paul, including the above issue, is but $760,000. The assessed value of the taxable property of the city, made Jan. 1, 1868, on a basis of forty per cent. of its real value, was $8,299,975. The city has increased since the date of this assessment at least forty per cent. in wealth and population. The city is authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota to issue $100,000 bonds for the purpose of building engine houses and paying the entire floating debt of the city. Attention is called to the following extract from the City Charter: Chapter 5, section 1. "The present bonded or permanent funded debt of the city shall not be increased, nor shall any new bonds of the city be issued except for existing debts, or in liquidation or exchange for bonds heretofore issued, nor shall the city loan her credit, become a stockholder in or make contribution or donation to any private company or corporation until the same shall have been voted for and approved by two-thirds of all the legal voters voting at a regular annual city election." The above bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned as agents of the city.

Price 90, and interest from Feb. 1.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
Bankers, No. 18 William-st.

TEN PER CENT.
SECURITIES.

Selected Ten per Cent. Securities on hand and for sale by

George Opdyke & Co.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
A Specialty with
UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEXT DOOR TO STOCK EXCHANGE.

We buy and sell the following securities:

CENTRAL PACIFIC 6s, gold.
CENTRAL PACIFIC "CONVERTIBLES" 7s, gold.
CENTRAL PACIFIC "STATE AIDS" 7s, gold.
UNION PACIFIC 6s, gold.
UNION LAND GRANT 7s, currency.
UNION INCOME 10s, currency.
KANSAS PACIFIC 7s, gold.
KANSAS JUNE and DECEMBER 6s, gold.
KANSAS FEBRUARY and AUGUST 6s, gold.
MISSOURI PACIFIC 6s, gold.
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC 7s, gold.
OSWEGO AND MIDLAND 7s, gold.
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY 8s, gold.
ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH 6s, gold.
DANVILLE AND URBANA 7s, gold.
ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS 7s, gold.
MONTGOMERY AND EUFALA END 8s, gold.
ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA END 8s, gold.
ST. LOUIS WATER 6s, gold.
ST. LOUIS CURRENCY 6s.
CINCINNATI 7-30s, currency.
CINCINNATI 7s, currency.
DETROIT 7s, currency.
CLEVELAND 7s, currency.
CHICAGO 7s, currency.
BROOKLYN 7s, currency.
ST. JOSEPH 7s, currency.
ROCHESTER WATER WORKS 6s, gold.

MANNING & DE FOREST
Have removed to NO. 6 BROAD-ST. Will continue to make SOUTHERN SECURITIES a SPECIALTY.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFficers and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. The polls will be open between 10½ and 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 2d inst. until the morning of the 23d inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Large Sales of the
7 PER CENT. 40 YEAR
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES
RAILROAD

have enabled the Company to provide liberally for the wants of the coming season. Among their recent purchases are 9,000 tons of the best iron rail, 80,000 white oak cross ties, delivered, and

20 FIRST-CLASS LOCOMOTIVES,

besides 130 freight and a considerable number of passenger cars. The road already built from Chicago to Momence is the very best, having 2,800 extra sized ties to the mile, a 56 pound rail connected throughout with fish joints, and all laid in the firmest manner. The part yet to be built will be in every respect as good. Everything is being made ready to accommodate the large business that is sure to press upon this road as soon as it shall open to traffic and travel. The

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

of the Company, bearing 7 per cent. Gold Interest, payable in the City of New-York on the first day of April and October, in sums of 1,000 each, are still offered at

95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Many persons consider them the best security on the market and prefer them to the bonds of any other railroad. They are issued at the rate of only $18,000 per mile of completed road, are secured by

FIRST MORTGAGE

upon the road, the franchises, all present and future acquired property of the Company, and net income of the road. The

SINKING FUND,

created and set aside from the annual earnings, amply provides for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. They are coupon bonds, but may be registered at the option of any holder, and are subject to successive registration and deliveries.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,

of New-York, being the Official Register and Transfer Agent of the Company. No bonds can be made more perfectly secure, or more absolutely safe.

Exchanged for Governments, they pay a handsome present profit, besides a large difference in interest.

Pamphlets, with maps and detail, and the bonds, may be obtained directly of us, or of our advertised agents.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK.
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

$1,000,000
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.
LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over

$16,000,000,

and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,200,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

NEW-YORK SIX PER CENT.
CENTRAL PARK BONDS,
due in 1876, interest payable quarterly.
CITY OF LOUISVILLE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due 1888, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, in this City. For sale by

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., less Government tax, payable 15th February, 1870, as follows: On the preferred stock, $7 per share in money and $3 per share in common stock. On the common stock, $3 per share in money and $7 per share in common stock.

The above is conditioned on the approval of the shareholders as stated in circular about to be sent them.

The transfer books will be closed from 29th January, at 3 P. M., to 16th February, at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
JAN. 19, 1870. Transfer Agent.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

The annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

A YOUNG MAN OF GENERAL BUSIness experience, for six years past bookkeeper and cashier for a large house in this City, desires to become associated in a responsible, permanent and active position with a first-class house; an interest desirable, though not essential; satisfactory assurance of ability and integrity given. Address M. A., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	118	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	114	114¼
Coupon, 1881	118	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	114	114¼
5-20 Regis., 1862	114¾	115	10-40 Regis.	109	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	115	115¼	10-40 Coupon	112¼	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	114¾	115	Gold	120⅝	120¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	114¾	115	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111¾	112
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	113⅝	113⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE,
EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
STATES OF ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, RESERVING THE RIGHT OF ADVANCING THE PRICE AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

I TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE, HAVING FULLY INVESTIGATED THEIR MERITS, BELIEVING THEM TO BE IN POINT OF SECURITIES EQUAL TO ANY OTHERS, AND THE CHEAPEST AS WELL AS THE MOST RELIABLE INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

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FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.

10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.

10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE BEST SECURITY IN MARKET!

I offer the very best investment for money that can be found. No GOVERNMENT, RAILROAD or other BONDS have paid an income equal to ONE-HALF the annual increase of land values on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, during the last ten years. The next decade will show a corresponding profit.

I have 1,000 acres on this road for sale in parcels, ranging from one acre to a hundred. Also, 170 ACRES directly ON THE HUDSON RIVER, below Peekskill, with unsurpassed views.

J. WYMAN JONES,
No. 160 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the United States Contracting Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 14th day of February, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of ten trustees to hold office for the three years next ensuing. The polls will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock.

A. J. G. VANDEVENTER, Secretary.

$100 TO $10,000 ADVANCED ON approved shipments to Wm. Neilson, Havana. Apply to J. R. CARBERRY, Produce Broker, No. 87 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale on favorable terms
THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
of the
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

These bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road.

The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against receiving a certified check of S. JACOBY & CO. on the Tradesmen's National Bank, altered from twenty-five dollars to twenty-three hundred and thirty dollars, to order of Pinkney & Co., dated Jan. 28, 1870, No. 1,485.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

CASH CAPITAL, - - -	$400,000 00
CASH ASSETS, Feb. 1, 1870,	805,697 92
UNPAID LOSSES, - - -	4,300 00

A DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT. IS THIS DAY DECLARED, PAYABLE ON DEMAND IN CASH TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Also, An Interest Dividend of (6) SIX per cent. on outstanding Scrip payable First of April, in Cash.

Also, A Scrip Dividend of (50) FIFTY per cent. on the earned premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1870. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the First of April next.

The remaining (50) FIFTY per cent. of the Scrip of 1863 will be redeemed on the First of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Eight per Cent. first mortgage gold bonds of this Company, due Feb. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold on and after that date, upon presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, free of tax. The interest on the registered bonds of the above-mentioned issue, due Feb. 15, 1870, and payable in New-York, will also be paid by said Trust Company on and after that date, free of tax.

GEORGE H. HALL, President.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1870	106,809 70
ASSETS	$306,809 70

Offices No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

SAM'L P. PATTERSON, President.
SAM'L WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Ass't Secretary.
JAN. 13, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 19, 1870.

Cash capital	$200,000
Surplus	168,375

DIVIDEND—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared payable Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders registered as such at the closing of transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of February next and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the full shares of the capital stock of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company, (excluding fractional shares,) payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on the 15th inst., to stockholders of record, this day. The transfer books will be opened on the 15th inst.

GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY,
FOOT OF 24TH-ST., NORTH RIVER.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1870, THE BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. for six months ending Dec. 31, 1869.

JOHN F. CONOVER, President.
C. DOYLE, Secretary.

OFFICE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER Cent., less United States Government tax, has been declared payable on the capital stock of this Company at its office, No. 13 William-st., on and after Feb. 10, 1870.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, a Dividend was declared of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 11th instant.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on MONDAY, Feb. 14 prox.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,931,230 59.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

REMOVAL.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 104 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.........ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Mar. 19
PEREIRE...........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, April 2

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Feb. 9	Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 24
Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10	Calabria, Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16	Samaria, Thursd'y, M'ch 3
Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17	Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9
China, Wednesday, Feb. 23	Marathon, Thurs., M'ch 10

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

Steamer of Feb. 9 will not carry passengers.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Saturday, Feb. 19, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA........Feb. 12	EUROPA........Mar. 5
ANGLIA......Feb. 19	INDIA.........Mar. 12
COLUMBIA....Feb. 26	CAMBRIA.......Mar. 19

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH. Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.......March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN........Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD......Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Feb. 12, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain PARKER.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, Feb. 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Feb. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Feb. 17.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 24.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Tuesday, Feb. 22. CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Monday, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P.M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP FLAG, Captain LIMEBURNER, On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

NOTICE.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE.

On and after Feb. 1, 1870, the steamers of this Company will leave Pier No. 30 North River at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Boston via Newport and Fall River.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M.; (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.	WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HORACE E. BROWNE and CHARLES C. MORRELL, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Horace E. Browne and Charles C. Morrell, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of February, 1870. f3-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. KERR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 24th November, 1869. f3-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,617.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of N. BANGS WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of N. Bangs Williams, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JAMES W. SCHERMERHORN, Assignee. f3-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. SULLIVAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 27th day of January, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John J. Sullivan, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. WILLIAM S. CARR, Assignee in Bankruptcy, f3-law3wTh* No. 106 Centre-st., City of New-York.

MEDICAL

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

PILES, INTERNAL, BLEEDING, External and Bleeding, no matter how severe, instantly relieved and quickly cured with BRIGGS' PILE REMEDY. Sold by druggists, $1; samples by mail, 25 cents. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Newark, N. J.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, with excellent City references, a situation in the City or a few miles in the country; makes all kinds of pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing; is a thorough laundress; wages $16. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by an industrious, capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer and good cook; respectful and neat; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; is a first-class hand at bread and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has one year's good reference, and can be heard of for two days. Call at No. 51 East Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine; also dressmaking, perfect; is willing to assist with up-stairs work, if required; best City references. Call at 310 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress and chambermaid in a private family; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 748 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has best City reference. Call at No. 331 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Russian girl as nurse and first-class seamstress or lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting, hairdressing, &c.; has best of City references. Apply at No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman, of 25 years, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman; country or City; very respectable and very good cook; understands the care of milk and butter; excellent baker; will wash. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; can do French fluting and ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; country or City; good City references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting and all kinds of finery; best City references. Call or address No. 147 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress and to assist at chamberwork; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 235 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; best reference from last place. Call at No. 143 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 162 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; one as first-class cook, bone and lard; the other as first-class nurse; German; good City reference given. Call at No. 241 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN sewing or to teach young children and assist with sewing. Address Miss PALMER, Station C, Post Office. References exchanged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; good City reference. Call at No. 241 East 29th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable German girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 241 East 29th-st., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT in a dressmaking establishment. Address MILLIE FARLEY, Station C, Post Office.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., new No. 335.—For country or City, a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

ATTENTION!—SERVANTS, CAPABLE and well-recommended Germans, Irish, Scotch, Protestants and Catholics, for City and country; no delay. Office, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN and his wife (no family,) situations in a private family, or any respectable house of business; man as good waiter, willing to be useful; wife as cook; has no objection to assist in washing, &c.; City or country; excellent references. Address for two days JOHN, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; married; no children; has a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all its branches; has filled first-class situations in the vicinity of Boston, and also New-York; has the best of recommendations as to ability, industry, &c. Address S. J. R., seed store, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a middle-aged man, (Protestant;) country preferred; or would like to attend on a gentleman traveling; best of reference. Address R. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a young married German who is perfectly competent to fill a first-class place. Address G., at Young & Elliott's seedstore, No. 9 John-st., or his present employer, Mr. Wm. H. Fogg, 32 Burling-slip.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by an American single man; country preferred; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; good reference. Address J. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class gardener; married, no family; thoroughly understands all branches belonging to the business; highly recommended. Address H. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Call or address COACHMAN, Empire Boarding Stables, No. 142 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man not afraid of work; understands his business; has best of City reference from his last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUAtion as gardener; the best of reference will be given; his last employer can be seen. Address T. N., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, with one child; understands his business; can give the best of City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A ROBUST YOUNG GERman, who speaks English and French, a place in a family, hotel, restaurant, store, or as a farmer. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman; terms moderate to a good employer. Address JOHN STURT, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

TO PROVISION DEALERS.—A THOROUGHLY practical man, with fifteen years' experience in the cutting, curing and packing of hog products for city trade and English markets, desires an engagement; would go West. Address WARWICK & CO., corner 118th-st. and 3d-av.

A YOUNG MAN WHOSE TIME IS occupied during the day desires some light employment in the evening. Address W. H. B., Box No. 3,422 Post Office, City.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A MAN OF EXPERIENCE, WHO HAS been a merchant for the past twenty years, desires employment as purchaser, salesman or general manager in any respectable business where his energies and business acquaintance may be made available. Testimonials of the highest character offered. Address T. W., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF REsponsibility, a situation as bookkeeper, assistant or clerk; is an experienced bookkeeper, and can give satisfactory references; salary moderate. Address E. THOMAS, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook, and to assist with other work, in a private family, in a village near the City, one hour from the City Hall; a good home and good wages to a suitable person. Address, with reference, P., Box No. 1,886 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNdress. Apply, with City reference, at No. 43 West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Thursday, Feb. 10.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE, 1870.

MACY	SPRING STRAW GOODS,	MACY
MACY	SPRING STYLES PARASOLS,	MACY
MACY	Now open at popular prices.	MACY
MACY	R. H. MACY,	MACY
	14th-st. and 6th-av.	

MACY	Housekeeping Goods,	MACY
MACY	House Furnishing Goods	MACY
MACY	Ribbons and Millinery Goods,	MACY
MACY	Hosiery and Gloves, &c.	MACY
MACY	Laces and Embroideries,	MACY
MACY	Small wares and Trimmings,	MACY
MACY	Toys and Fancy Goods,	MACY
MACY	Books and Stationery,	MACY
	At Popular Prices.	
	14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.	

MILLINERY.

OPERA BONNETS, $6, WORTH $12. Bonnets and Hats at half price; Alpine Hats; Old Furs repaired; Flowers and Children's Hats. BINNS' new millinery, No. 889 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

COAL.

CHEAP FUEL.—COKE, $1 50 PER CHALdron in yard; $2 50 per chaldron delivered. For sale at Manhattan Gas Works, corner of 14th-st. and Avenue C, and foot of West 18th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE OF THE THOMPSON COLLECTION,

NOW IN PROGRESS, AT
THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
SALES COMMENCE AT 11 A. M. AND 7 P. M.,
DAILY,
UNTIL THE ENTIRE LIST, COMPRISING
NEARLY TWO THOUSAND
OIL PAINTINGS,
SHALL HAVE BEEN SOLD.

The catalogue does not exaggerate when it calls this the most numerous and costly collection of paintings ever offered to the American public.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Conspicuous in the bewildering variety are many pictures worthy to adorn the finest public or private galleries in the world. Certainly nothing like it has hitherto been exhibited in the United States.—*N. Y. Herald, Editorial, Jan. 24.*

The collection will be sold entire, (no pictures having been added or taken from it,) and without reserve or limitation, to close the estate.

BARKER & THEALL, Auctioneers.

ART SALE

OF MERITORIOUS WORKS OF MODERN ART, the most important and attractive sale of the season of superior, high class oil paintings, will take place AT THE GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE WALLACK'S,) ON THE 10TH AND 11TH OF FEBRUARY, in which many rare and valuable specimens of American, French, English, Belgian, and Dusseldorf Schools may be obtained. The entire collection now on exhibition day and evening, consisting of over one hundred and sixty of the finest and most desirable pictures, heretofore offered at auction, and comprising examples from the most distinguished and favorite American and European artists.

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, THE 10TH AND 11TH OF FEBRUARY, AT 7½ O'CLOCK P. M., AT BARKER'S GALLERY OF ART, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Salesrooms, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

SALE OF FINE FURNITURE

at the ELEGANT PRIVATE MANSION, No. 2 North Washington-square, one door from University-place.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture contained in the above-mentioned mansion, comprising in part elegant rosewood parlor and bedroom suites made to order by Roux, Hutchings, and others; fine velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, elegant French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, elegant curtains and cornices, fine curled hair mattresses, French pillows and bolsters, rosewood buffets, extension dining tables, chairs, &c., &c. Elegant decorated dinner and tea sets, very rich cut glassware, decanters, wines, &c. Sale to commence with a very fine assortment of kitchen furniture.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises. GEORGE W. WATERMAN, Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS AND CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1870.

Will be offered at public sale, in this city, at Judiciary-square Depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of hospital property, which has been in use, embracing surgical and dental instruments, bedding and clothing, iron bedsteads, stoves, chairs, tables, fire hose, cooking utensils, drums, old band instruments, wooden and leather buckets, medicine and mess chests, tin cups, desks, brooms, scales and weights, delf plates, books, clocks, coffee boilers, iron bars and inch water pipe, &c., &c. Also, a considerable quantity and variety of medicine, in fair order, hospital stores, beef extract, &c., &c.

Also, two covered wagons, new, and in superior order.

Terms cash. A deposit at time of sale will be required. All goods purchased must be removed within four (4) days, after which date no responsibility for them will be assumed at this office.

Catalogues ready by the 1st of March.

C. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel United States Army.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 69 Washington-square, south, (West Fourth-st.,) between Wooster and Thompson sts., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood etagere, marble-top centre and side tables, two pier and five mantel mirrors, piano forte, 6¾ octave, Glenn & Co., rosewood hall stand, walnut buffet, extension tables, dining and arm chairs, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, dressing table, and Brussels and ingrain carpets, China and glass ware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which sale will commence.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

ART SALE—JOHN P. WATERS' PAINTINGS.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place, will sell by auction FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, without reserve, the collection of paintings belonging to John P. Waters, Esq., of Brooklyn, comprising choice examples by J. F. Kensett, S. R. Gifford, Lang, Eastman Johnson, Durand, Whittredge, Loop, Nehlig, Lambdin, Robbe, Diaz, Veyrasset, Gentz, Quin, Yewells, Schures. This collection embraces thirty paintings, gems of art, of a description seldom seen in an auction room. Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition FREE, day and evening.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOKS,

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, and following evenings, at 7 o'clock. Sale of the entire stock of books of the late firm of Messrs. Balliere Bros., comprising a large collection of rare and valuable Medical and Scientific works, also many standard works of great value upon Botany, Geology, Mechanics, Astronomy, &c., &c.; also a large iron safe manufactured by B. G. Wilder. On THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, will be sold stereoscope plates. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

BARKER & THEALL, Auctioneers.

ART SALE OF CHOICE MODERN EUROpean cabinet pictures at auction; also, a few fine examples of the old masters, in good order without frames; also, the gleanings of an amature artist's studio; also, American paintings in gilt frames. To be sold, without a limit, on FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., by order of assignee. BARKER & THEALL, Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE MERCHANTS' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on 12th February, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern, thirty-nine bonds of the State of Arkansas, made to and indorsed by the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 198 to 236, inclusive.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11, AT 10 A. M., AT THE salesroom, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn: Fine rosewood pianos, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, bedding, china, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE. ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, by A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, in Weldon Hotel, No. 427 Broadway, corner of Howard. Catalogues and paintings now on exhibition.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N.Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, in Minneapolis, Minn., until Feb. 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry, piling and trestle work on twenty-one miles of railway, between the towns of Hastings and Red Wing, on the line of the St. Paul and Chicago Railway. Maps, profiles and specifications can be seen at the office of the Minnesota Railway Construction Company, No. 100 3d-st., St. Paul. D. C. SHEPARD, Chief Engineer Minnesota Railway Construction Co. Dated Jan. 20, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 88 Pearl-st., up stairs.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION!—The Catholic view of it. Rev. Father Preston's lecture in pamphlet form. Price 20 cents. Post free. ROBERT CODDINGTON, Publisher, No. 368 Bowery, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 11,

GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE.

First joint appearance of
KELLOGG, KELLOGG, KELLOGG,
LEFRANC, LEFRANC,
RONCONI, RONCONI.

Will be produced Verdi's celebrated opera, RIGOLETTO, with the following powerful cast:
MISS C. L. KELLOGG,
MME. LUMLEY,
SIGNOR LEFRANC,
SIGNORS COLETTI, BARILI, and
GIORGIO RONCONI.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
KELLOGG! KELLOGG!! KELLOGG!!!
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE.
FRA DIAVOLO.

Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEFRANC. LEFRANC. LEFRANC.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, FEB. 10,
MASANIELLO.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SIXTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH
as
HAMLET.

SIXTH HAMLET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 12, at ONE.

SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.

Please take notice—The curtain rises precisely at 7¾.

For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

OPERA BOUFFE.

THIS THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 9, AT 8,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

Mrs. Howard Paul in her admirable role of Drogan. Tickets purchased for Tuesday will be accepted by the Associated Artists any time this week. Seats to be had at the usual ticket offices.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.......................Director

LAST CINDERELLA MATINEES,
LAST CINDERELLA MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
THE GREAT NOVELTY-PROGRAMME,
REPLETE WITH NEW FEATURES,
THE FOUR DENZERS, HERCULES LIBBY.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK.
NEW EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC ACTS.
The very successful Equestrian Comicality, entitled
BILLY BUTTON.
CINDERELLA AT THE MATINEES ONLY.

CHARITY CONCERT.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock. At the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. The following artists and amateurs will perform: Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Piano. Mr. N. HAGEN, Viola. Mr. C. WERNER, Violoncello. Mr. C. SCHLESINGER, Violin. Mr. J. ANDRESEN, Violin.

1. Trio, Op. 49.........F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy
2. Quartet, Op. 76, N. 3..........Jos. Haydn
3. Meditations sur les Preludes, N. 2, 6 and 1, J. Sebastian Bach
4. A Short Address, by Mr. de Cordova.
5. Quintet, Op. 44..........R. Schumann

Tickets for sale by F. W. Christern, No. 77 University-place; Jordens & Martens, No. 758 Broadway, and Pickard & Andresen, No. 75 Gold-st. Single admission, $2; with reserved seat, $5.

"THE OPERATIONS OF THE WAR."

A Lecture by
Professor J. W. DRAPER,
AT IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1870.
For the benefit of DISABLED SOLDIERS and SAILORS.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. May be had at the principal hotels and music stores, and at the door on the day and evening of the lecture.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIAtion for the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.—Essays on the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Officers and Committees of the American Institute for the ensuing year will be held on THURSDAY, the 10th day of February, 1870, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. The polls will be opened from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M. HORACE GREELEY, President. GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

LAW SCHOOL

OF
HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.

INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS:

NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading and Evidence.
CHRISTOPHER C. LANGDELL, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
CHARLES S. BRADLEY, LL.D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills and Administration.
JOHN C. GRAY, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.

The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects and preparation of pleadings.

The library is one of the most complete in the United States and in some departments unequaled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.

The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.

For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, Registrar.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST. Second quarter commences Feb. 2, 1870. Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLAVNUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ST. MARY'S HALL, BURLINGTON, N. J.—The sixty-sixth semi-annual term of this well-known and popular school for young ladies begins Feb. 15. Terms, $225, and no extra charges. A few vacancies. For admission or information address the Principal.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, (Preparatory Department.)—The forty-seventh half-yearly term begins as above. Address the Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys can accommodate a few more pupils. For circulars, references to patrons, &c., address the Principal, Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INstitute, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 186 Bowery.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

TEACHERS.

MORNING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady accustomed to tuition desires an engagement to give daily lessons in English, French and Music; highest reference as to capability. Address M. L. H., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A NEW-YORK STEAM FLOUR mill; a good opportunity to secure a most desirable mill property, situated on Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, near Hamilton Ferry, with water front and great advantages for receiving and delivering property. It has five run of stone for wheat and two for middlings and regrinding; the entire machinery of the most approved description and in complete running order; the mill possesses unsurpassed facilities for manufacturing high-grade flour as well as bakers' and shipping flour, having a well-established trade for its various brands, which are well known in the leading markets; will be sold on accommodating terms. For price and further particulars apply to E. L. PEROT & CO., No. 4 Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, L. I.

THE FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL of a first-class, well-established and good-paying restaurant for sale; the building, which is well rented and in good order, to be sold with the business; location down town. For particulars address S. X., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $12,000 CAPital, in a business which has netted over $40,000, and is reliable and healthy; only principals need apply. Call between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. N. MILLARD, No. 17 Nassau-st.

CRUDE OIL REFINERY, ABOUT 500 barrels a week, situated on the East River, in perfect order, on lease ground; will sell one-half or the whole or exchange it on favorable terms for other property. Call at No. 242 South-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.,
T. W. ROBERTSON'S comedy of
SCHOOL.
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, NEW EFFECTS.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. MARLOWE, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. J. SEFTON, Misses CLAYTON, ROWE, FOWLER, DAY, LEAHDEE, HOWARD, TIMONEY, HAYDEN, McCORMICK, BARNES.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

In consequence of the great crowds and the increasing demands at the Box Office for its repetition, it will be presented EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, Until further notice.

MASKS AND FACES and LOST AT SEA In rehearsal.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MR. CHARLES FECHTER
and
MISS CHARLOTTA LECLERCQ.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
THE GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY,

Adapted from Paul Feval's Drama of "Le Bossu," by John Brougham, Esq., expressly for Mr. Fechter, entitled

THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

Captain Henri de Lagardere..........Mr. FECHTER
Blanche de Nevers..........Miss LE CLERCQ
Prince de Gonzague..........Mr. L. R. SHEWELL
The Regent Orleans..........Mr. F. C. BANGS
The Duchess de Nevers..........Mrs. MELINDA JONES
Zilla (a Zingara)..........Miss IONE BURKE

The drama will be presented with ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c., &c. On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1870, At the request of numerous influential citizens, MR. FECHTER will appear in his famed impersonation of HAMLET.

BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

1870. 1870.

BAL D'OPERA.
MASQUE ET TRAVESTI,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TO-NIGHT, FEB. 10, 1870.

TWO COLOSSAL ORCHESTRAS WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MESSRS. LANDER AND GRILL. SINGLE TICKETS, $5.

Boxes and tickets for sale at the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; No. 114 Broadway; from the Committee, and at the door in the evening.

SUPPER WILL BE SERVED BY F. CURET. TICKETS, $2.

THE PASSIONS.

GRAND SYMPHONIC TONE PAINTING,
By EDWARD MOLLENHAUR.
The poem recited by the great tragedian,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
CHORUS OF TWO HUNDRED SINGERS.
ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, AND SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 13.
TICKETS, $1.
RESERVED SEATS, 50c. EXTRA.

To be obtained at Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Brokers' Ticket Branch, No. 160 Broadway, under Beebe's; Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway; J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, Young Men's Christian Association, and at the hall.

MR. WATERS' PAINTINGS

On exhibition free, day and evening, Clinton Hall Galleries, Astor-place.

LECTURES

EVENINGS UP TOWN.

LAST LECTURE OF THE COURSE.
WENDELL PHILLIPS. WENDELL PHILLIPS.
WENDELL PHILLIPS
ON
DANIEL O'CONNELL.
DANIEL O'CONNELL. DANIEL O'CONNELL.
TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 10,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tickets, 75 cents; to be had at Fleming's, No. 663 6th-av.; Randolph's, 725 Broadway; Kirby's, 633 Broadway.

LECTURE.

LAURA C. HOLLOWAY will repeat her lecture on "Charlotte Bronte," at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, for the benefit of the sick of the Cuban army.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE WILL lecture in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., near 6th-av., THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1870, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Rocks on which People Split.* Tickets, 50 cents. May be had at R. Carter & Bros'., No. 530 Broadway; A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; F. Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway; Thos. Nelson & Sons', No. 52 Bleecker-st., or at the door.

REV. HENRY D. NORTHROP WILL lecture THIS (Thursday) EVENING, for the Presbyterian Mission in the Wigwam, on 49th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., (north side,) at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*The Bedfordshire Tinker.*

PERSONAL.

YOURS RECEIVED—MANY THANKS for your promise. * *

A LETTER. ALICE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 58 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant room, with or without board, (private family,) on reasonable terms.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—To let with board (will be vacated in a few days) a large, handsome, sunny room, second floor. No. 150 West 34th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Reference exchanged.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED, WITHOUT board, to a gentleman only, a front room and bedroom; terms very moderate. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, THE THIRD-STORY front room, nicely furnished; large closets and every other convenience; references. Apply at No. 116 East 41st-st.

MADISON-AV.—SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished; also, 21st-st., near 5th-av. Parties desiring board in choice locations apply to EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 72 West 34th-st.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS.—A PRIvate family will take one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, to board. No. 17 Clarkson-st.

NO. 251 5TH-AV.—A LARGE HANDSOMEly-furnished room on fourth floor, for one or two gentlemen with board. Frenchman cook.

NO. 385 5TH-AV.—MISS BUSHNELL HAS located, and will have suites of apartments and private table, permanent or transient.

GOOD BOARD—WITH A CHOICE OF rooms; front or back, first or second floor; neat and handsomely furnished. No. 55 West 12th-st.

NO. 5 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—A NICEly furnished hall bedroom to let, suitable for a single gentleman; rent $2 50 per week.

EXCELLENT BOARD, WITH LARGE well furnished front rooms. No. 55 West 12th-st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at No. 18 West 28th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN THE NINTH Ward in a private family; neighborhood and table must be good; dinner at 6; price not to exceed $10 per week, including fire and gas; none need apply but those who are willing to grant a young man a pleasant home. Address S. F. H., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of S. HUTCHINSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. They will have an office at the store of P. Van Valkenburgh & Co., No. 115 Worth-st., for the settlement of their business.

SAMUEL HUTCHINSON,
JOSIAH R. HUTCHINSON,
CHAS. J. HOWELL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "EATON & COLE;" that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the steam, gas pipe and fittings; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are JOHN EATON, EDWARD H. COLE and BUCKLEY T. BENTON; that the said John Eaton is a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings; that the said Edward H. Cole is also a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and that the said Buckley T. Benton is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings; that the amount of Capital which said special partner, Buckley T. Benton, has contributed is the sum of thirty thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, 1870, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of January, 1873.

JOHN EATON, EDWARD H. COLE, } General partners.
BUCKLEY T. BENTON, Special partner.
Dated JAN. 17, 1870. ja20-law6wTh*

THE FIRM OF CROOK, FOX & NASH is dissolved from this date by mutual consent, Messrs. CROOK and FOX retiring from the business. CHARLES W. NASH is authorized to settle the affairs of the old firm.

J. H. CROOK,
EDWARD P. FOX,
CHARLES W. NASH.

JAN. 1, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, successors to CROOK, FOX & NASH, have formed a copartnership under the firm name of NASH & FULLER, and will continue the business at Nos. 39 and 40 Park-row, and Nos. 147 and 149 Nassau-st.

CHARLES W. NASH,
NELSON H. FULLER.

JAN. 1, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name of HYATT, HAGERMAN & CO., expired by limitation on the 1st inst.

A. L. HYATT,
R. R. HAGERMAN, } General
A. A. HYATT, } Partners.
JOHN HAMILTON,
J. SMITH RICE, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

MR. EDWARD SEYMOUR HAS BEEN admitted a partner in our firm from this date. CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, JR.....................Proprietor

EXCITEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
THE DRAMATIC EVENT
OF THE AGE.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
OF SCENIC SPLENDOR.
EVERYTHING NEW,
EVERYTHING NEW,
EVERYTHING NEW.
NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY,
NEW AND SUPERB COSTUMES
NEW AND ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS,
NEW AND EXQUISITE MUSIC
NEW AND STARTLING
MECHANICAL EFFECTS
NEW AND COSTLY JEWELS,
BANNERS AND TROPHIES
DEVERNA'S
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
PRONOUNCED THE MARVEL OF THE
NINETEENTH CENTURY.
GRAND TRIUMPH OF THE
NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE,
NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE,
NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE,
POWERFUL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA
GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS.
THREE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES

Seats secured TEN days in advance at the box office of the theatre, at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and the Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE LAST NIGHTS.
The LAST NIGHTS of
The SERIOUS FAMILY.
AMINADAB SLEEK,
GEO. L. FOX.
THE SPITFIRE.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT,
GEO. L. FOX.
The last matinees,
WEDNESDAY, at 2.
SATURDAY, at 2.
AMINADAB SLEEK,
GEO. L. FOX.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT,
GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX.
AMINADAB SLEEK,
TOBIAS SHORTCUT.

THE LAST NIGHTS
NOTICE.
ON MONDAY NEXT,
after much preparation,
WILL BE PRODUCED
for the first time in this
City, a new version of
Shakespeare's tragedy of
HAMLET.
Fine scenery and costumes
A NEW COMPANY,
interspersed with popular
MUSIC AND SONGS.
The Prince of Denmark,
HAMLET,
GEO. L. FOX,
his first appearance in
THAT CHARACTER.

The sale of seats for Hamlet commences on Tuesday at box office, and at No. 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway.

Sole Lessee and Manager.......AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST
NIGHTS
OF
SURF.

SATURDAY AT 2—Farewell Matinee of SURF.
SATURDAY EVENING—Thirty-third and farewell performance of SURF.
MONDAY, Feb. 14—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
TUESDAY, Feb. 15—First night on any stage of
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
adaptation of the reigning Parisian sensation,
FROU FROU.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

(Successor to Barnum's),
BROADWAY, CORNER THIRTIETH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

At 2 daily, To be seen all day.	PILGRIM OF LOVE. TWO STONE GIANTS. LIVING ANIMALS. SUPERB AVIARY.	At 2 daily To be seen all day

At 8, evening—FAUST and BLONDES—At 8, evening

BOWERY THEATRE.

Sensation drama of SHOEMAKER OF TOULOUSE. Pantomime of BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS? FRIDAY, complimentary testimonial to Mr. JAS. MACE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH. THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY. Hash you not seen the new Pantomime? Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE
AT
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1870.

Tickets at $10, admitting one gentleman and lady. Extra ladies' tickets, $3. Sold by
FRANCIS BANG, 401 Broadway, corner Walker-st.
CHAS. A COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.
HANFT BROS. No. 695 Broadway.
D. HESS, No. 33 Maiden-lane.
Consul-General F. KUHNE, No. 51 Broad-st.
WM. A. POND & CO., music store, 896 Broadway.
PH. REIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER, music store, No. 701 Broadway.
J. SCHUBERTH & CO., music store, 820 Broadway.
JOHN WYGAND, No. 36 Murray-st.
For boxes apply to CHAS. A. COOK, No. 50 Wall-st., and HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST. Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR dancing, Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.—Mornings, afternoons, evenings for children, ladies or gentlemen. Can commence at any time. Send for a circular.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 19th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit.: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded, and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street: on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT, }
ALEXANDER FREAR, } Commissioners.
HUGH SMITH. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1870.

JULIETTE RAYMOND, } Administrators.
E. D. MORGAN, }
ja27-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. GAYNOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Robert Gillen, attorney, No. 80 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 3d day of February, 1870.

CHARLOTTE A. GAYNOR, Executrix.
EDWARD F. GAYNOR, Executor.
f10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH DIXON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1870.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1869. AVERY T. BROWN, Executor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, supposed somewhere between Stone, Broad, Nassau and Spruce sts., a silver CORPS BADGE, with ribbon attached, and owner's name, company and regiment engraved thereon. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the counter, *Times* Office.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The thirty-first annual reunion of the Eighth Ward Pioneer Clay Club will take place on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street. The present officers of this time-honored organization are **LUTHER MOREY**, President; **WM. C. HANNA** and **JOHN J. SHAW**, Vice-Presidents; **CHARLES E. GILDERSLEEVE**, Secretary, and **DAVID WALKER**, Treasurer. The balls of the Club have always been remarkable for elegance and propriety, and the one of the present season bids fair to equal, in all respects, the most successful of its predecessors.

There will be a general meeting of the American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association to-day, at 3 P. M. The exercises will consist of addresses, the election of officers, the reading of the annual report and the consideration of such measures as may be deemed necessary with reference to the General Conference of the Alliance in New-York in September.

A soldier's widow named **MARGARET MONAGHAN** complained before one of the United States Commissioners yesterday against a bounty agent named **FREDERICK B. SWIFT**, charging the latter with unduly retaining a portion of the pension money awarded to her daughter **THERESA**. The accused was held in his own recognizance.

It is understood that a number of prominent gentlemen of this City organized into a society, a day or two ago, for the purpose of producing a stronger feeling among Americans in behalf of Cuba. General **MCMAHON** is said to be among the members.

A meeting of the New-York Marine Temperance Society was held in the Water-street Mission last evening. The venerable President, Captain **EDWARD RICHARDSON**, of the Seaman's Bank, occupied the chair. The meeting was thoroughly interesting, and addresses were made by many who had tasted of the ill effects of rum-drinking, but who now enjoy all the benefits of total abstinence. The room was well filled by an audience, the greater part of whom were the hardy sons of the ocean.

Professor J. W. **DRAPER** lectures on "The Operations of the War" at Irving Hall next Saturday evening. It is one of a series of lectures under the auspices of Post "Phil Kearney," No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic, given for the benefit of the fund for the relief of disabled soldiers and sailors.

Mr. **DE CORDORA** repeated his lecture "Tarlingdale Village," before a large audience, last evening, at Steinway Hall. The proceeds were devoted to a charitable purpose.

The sixth season complimentary ball of the Sparkling Coterie was held at Lyric Hall, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, last evening. Mr. **ROBERT E. DANVERS** acted as floor manager, and under his efficient superintendence the arrangements were conducted in a manner perfectly satisfactory to all.

The Union Literary and Debating Society held their regular weekly meeting last night at No. 212 Chrystie-street, the President, I. M. **PATTERSON**, presiding. The subject of a protective tariff was eloquently and ably discussed. The subject of the next debate will be, "Should the Social Evil be Regulated by Law."

For several weeks past negotiations have been pending between the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Company and their employes, with a view to transferring the line to the latter. The negotiations are almost completed, and the contract is ready for signature. The delay is caused by the men themselves, who are awaiting the issue of a new press contract, shortly expected to be made. Possibly, however, this work will go to the National line, which is being rapidly constructed.

WENDELL PHILLIPS will deliver his lecture on "Daniel O'Connell," (postponed from December because of illness,) at Trenor's Lyric Hall, this evening. Mr. **PHILLIPS**, always eloquent and entertaining, finds in the life and character of the "Great Agitator," a theme that calls forth his best powers.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year for the Colored Young Men's Christian Association: O. S. Casey, President; Charles Baker, Vice-President; James Gomez, Recording Secretary; Edward V. C. Eato, Corresponding Secretary; L. B. Matthews, Treasurer.

The fourth annual dinner of the Alumni of Harvard College will take place at Delmonico's, (Fourteenth-street,) Friday evening, Feb. 11, at 6:30 o'clock. President **ELIOT**, Professor **GURNEY** and other members of the Faculty will be present.

A correspondent says the Fourth-avenue line will not allow the newsboys on their cars, and the people along that line are very indignant about it.

The District Convention of the Order of Good Templars will hold a public meeting at Bleecker Hall, Bleecker-street, near Morton, on Friday evening. Grand Worthy Chief Rev. **SILAS BULL** will deliver an address, also Rev. **MATTHEW HALE SMITH** and others.

The fund for a Peabody monument in Central Park languishes sadly. **JOHN BLOODGOOD** & Co. have in trust about $600 collected, and there are small sums at other offices. For some unaccountable reason, there is no interest taken in the matter, and no effort is made to push the project among bankers and merchants.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge **SCOTT**, **JAMES WALSH** was charged with a felonious assault upon **ELLEN SHIELDS**, a resident in a house of ill fame, No. 35 Ninth-avenue. From the statement of the prosecutor, it appeared that about 12:30 o'clock yesterday, she had an altercation with the prisoner, when the latter drew a pocket knife and stabbed her twice in the head. The injuries were not of a serious nature. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

JOHN MOORE entered the plumber's shop of **HARRY CHATTERTON**, at No. 155 West Broadway, at an early hour yesterday morning. He was arrested while leaving the premises with a pair of pincers in his possession. When arraigned before Justice **QUINN** at the Tombs, the prisoner was held for trial.

MICHAEL MULLANY was arraigned before Justice **QUINN**, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a quantity of clothing and money, valued at $32, from **JOHN MCLAUGHLIN**, No. 306 West Thirty-ninth-street. He was held for trial.

The skating rinks yesterday presented a surface of "slush." The streets speak for themselves. No serious detention of mails occurred, except on the Erie and Northwestern routes, where the trains were several hours behind time.

JOHN NUGENT, fifteen years of age, received a severe wound in the hand last evening by the accidental discharge of a pistol with which he was playing. He was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital.

FRANK ANDERSON, aged eleven years, living at No. 29 Ridge-street, was run over last evening in Beekman-street by a cart driven by **DANIEL BROWN** and severely injured. He was taken home by the cartman.

At the Central Park, yesterday, sleighs were substituted for carriages, in which passengers are given a ride around the Park for twenty-five cents apiece. The sleighing was fine and the riders numerous.

Warrants were granted in the United States Commissioner's office against over fifty merchants and others yesterday, for doing business in the Thirty-second District without a license.

BROOKLYN.

A *post-mortem* examination, held by Dr. **SHEPARD** yesterday, upon the body of **MARTIN KENNEY**, who died suddenly on Sunday last, revealed the fact that death was the result of strangulation, produced by vomiting, and by the lodging thereby of a piece of undigested meat in the windpipe.

At the Bethel of Plymouth Church last night, a very large audience assembled to witness the exhibition of the stereopaciterscope by Professor B. P. **WORCESTER**. The selection of views of Great Britain and Switzerland was fine, explanations pointed, and both frequently applauded, the little folks especially being intensely interested.

All the trains on the South Side and Flushing Railroads were on time Tuesday, excepting a slight detention in starting east the express on the South Side and the 6:30 train on the Flushing Road, caused by the delay of the ferry boats. The storm was very severe on the east end of the island.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, the motion to admit to bail **EDWIN PERRY**, who was twice tried for the alleged murder of **THOS. HAYES**, was argued before Judge **GILBERT**, who took the papers and reserved his decision.

The Trustees of the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church have resolved to increase the salary of Rev. Dr. **CUYLER** to $7,000.

JOHN FOGERTY, a milkman on Smith-street, E. D., was yesterday, on complaint of Mr. **BERGH**, arrested for cruelty to animals, in keeping cows in ill-ventilated stables and feeding them on unhealthy food. The accused furnished bail to appear on Saturday for examination.

WALTER COOK, 50 years of age, employed at **MARTIN'S** stores, in Furman street, was yesterday morning found dead under an open hatchway, through which he is believed to have fallen the previous night.

The Long Island College Hospital, during January, treated 708 new patients; 1,057 prescriptions were prepared.

A number of persons called upon Mayor **KALBFLEISCH** yesterday, who asked that his Honor and the Common Council should, on behalf of the city, remonstrate against the passage of the proposed act giving the Eureka Basin Manufacturing Company of the Eastern District the right to take lands under water, the same as railroad companies, under appraisement, when they could not agree with the owners as to the value. The Mayor promised to look into the matter.

LONG ISLAND.

The steam sloop *Victoria*, belonging to the Atlantic Oil Works of Orient, which has been lying at the wharf in Greenport for some time, has recently been visited by thieves, who stripped her of her copper above water-mark, stole her bell from the pilot house, also a quantity of junk and a valuable hawser. Officer **YOUNG**, of Greenport, visited New-London and found part of the stolen property at a junk store. He learned that it was bought of a party named **MURPHY**, who is absent, and who has been caught in several thieving operations before.

At the last meeting of the Queens County Board of Supervisors, it was voted that applications be made to the Legislature for the appointment of a commission to locate and build a new county jail and Court House.

NEW-JERSEY.

A crazy German woman, residing at No. 135 Meadow-street, Hoboken, was found wandering in the streets of that city at an early hour yesterday morning. She had but a few hours previously made a fire on the floor of her apartments. She had been an inmate of the Asylum at one time, and escaped a while ago.

The ferry boat *New-Brunswick*, of the Jersey City line, was damaged to a small extent while crossing the river yesterday morning by a collision with some logs.

The trial of **CHARLES PHILLIPS**, for atrocious assault and battery upon **ELIZABETH WILSON**, came up in the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday. It will be remembered that these parties figured rather conspicuously in a horsewhipping case a short time since, in which the fair defendant was the assailant. This action, however, is brought against **PHILLIPS**, who, it is alleged, assaulted Miss **WILSON** last month. A considerable amount of testimony was taken, impeaching the veracity of the plaintiff. The trial will not be concluded before this afternoon.

A young clerk named **FISCHER**, recently in the employ of **CHARLES W. OSBORN**, furniture dealer, Newark, has been missing since Saturday last. On that evening Mr. **OSBORN** left him in the store counting some pennies. Yesterday a note was found in **FISCHER'S** handwriting, stating that he had left for parts unknown, and might probably turn up in a few weeks. No money is missed by **OSBORN**.

Coroner **CRAVE**, of Hoboken, was notified last evening of the death at St. Mary's Hospital of **ABRAM HEGEMAN** in consequence of injuries sustained upon the Morris and Essex Railroad on Friday last. In endeavoring to board a moving train he fell. A car passed over one of his arms and injured it so badly that amputation became necessary. Mortification subsequently set in and death followed on Tuesday night. An inquest will be held this morning.

Late on Tuesday night a quarrel occurred in the house of **THOMAS PENDERGAST**, between him, **DAVID HERON** and **WILLIAM RYAN**. The quarrel originated between the two latter, in the course of which, as alleged, **RYAN** drew a razor and inflicted a severe gash on **PENDERGAST'S** hand, who endeavored to sever the disputants. **HERON** also received a dangerous cut on the chin. **RYAN** lapped off a portion of one of his fingers while trying to close the razor. The latter was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Two men, named **JAMES MCCORMACK** and **JAMES THOMPSON**, have been sentenced in the United States District Court at Trenton to two years and a half each in the State Prison, for breaking into the Post Office in Morris County and stealing a letter therefrom. They also stole the key of the office from the mail-bag.

The new Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Branch Company expect to have trains running between Denville and New-York, *via* Boonton, Paterson and Passaic, by the 1st of May.

In the Hudson County Circuit Court, yesterday, the trial of the suit brought by **WM. WOOD** against the Erie Railway Company was brought to a close by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The suit had been allowed by the Company to go by default, but it was subsequently opened and contested.

The rolling stock of the Paterson and Newark Railroad has been removed to the Long Dock, Jersey City. Division Superintendent **BERTHOUD**, of the Erie Railway, lessees of the road, maintains that it is incumbent on the stockholders of the former road to liquidate all debts prior to the leasing of it by Erie.

During Tuesday night a lamp black factory on South Market-street, Newark, was damaged by fire to the extent of about $400.

The corner stone of the new synagogue Bnai Abraham, on Bank-street, Newark, was laid yesterday afternoon with imposing ceremonies.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday afternoon, **THOMAS LOUGHRAN** and his brother **JAMES** were convicted, the former as a principal and the latter as an accessory in setting fire to No. 214 Grand-street, Jersey City, for the purpose of securing the amount of an insurance policy just previously issued upon the stock and fixtures in the liquor store kept there by the former of the two. They were remanded for sentence.

Mr. **JOSEPH WYBLE**, of Wynockie, writes to the Paterson *Press*, thanking the public for their aid in the recovery of his children's bodies, and expressing his belief that the remains would have been discovered sooner had the directions of a certain clairvoyant been implicitly followed.

A sleigh was run into and smashed by a locomotive at the Broadway crossing, Paterson, yesterday afternoon, but fortunately its occupants had foreseen their danger, and jumped out in season to escape injury.

GEORGE GEE was yesterday committed to the County Jail by Recorder **ALDRIDGE**, of Hudson City, for having brutally beaten his stepmother. The course was dictated by her husband, who is said to have threatened to kill her if she pressed the charge against his son.

A burglar on Tuesday night entered the saloon kept by Mr. **LIEINGTHALEN**, on Jersey-avenue, in Jersey City, and drank there till he was unable to move. He was discovered lying under the counter yesterday morning.

Officer **MAHON**, New-Jersey Railroad detective, yesterday arrested **MICHAEL DELANY**, on requisition from New-York, charging him with having stolen goods valued at $500 from **JOHN MCLAUGHLAN** and **JAMES RILEY**. He was sent to New-York to await examination.

Coroner **BURNS'** inquisition into the circumstances attending the death of the boy **JAS. W. LATHROP**, who was killed at the Bergen cut a few days ago, has resulted in a verdict of accidental death.

Rutherford Park is to have a Musical Association, a Union Lyceum and a Masonic Lodge.

A locomotive ran off the Morris and Essex track, east of the tunnel, yesterday morning, delaying travel for three hours.

Mr. **HENRY V. BUTLER**, Jr., of Paterson, was yesterday united in marriage to a daughter of **JOS. P. BRADLEY**, Esq., of Newark, nominee for the Supreme Bench.

THE LIBERAL CLUB.

The "Science of Human Well-Being"—The Board of Education Requested to Have it Taught in the Schools.

The New-York Liberal Club held its seventeenth regular meeting at its rooms, No. 23 Third-avenue, last evening.

Professor **POEY** read a very interesting paper on the number of books published on the positive philosophy of **AUGUST COMPTE**—200 in all.

Mr. D. T. **GARDNER** presented a memorial, which was adopted by the Club, requesting that instruction in the science of human well-being be given, for three or four hours per week at least, to the children of the public schools; and that no certificate or appointment be given to any teacher in a public school unless such teacher shall have acquired a competent knowledge of the science of human well-being, and of their capacity to impart such knowledge to young children.

When the memorial was submitted for acceptance, and on motion that it be presented to the Board of Education, Mr. **DANIEL LEDDY** said he had hoped they would point out more definitely the books to be studied, with a view to more effectually acquire the knowledge of human well-being.

Mr. **DRURY** explained that the Committee deemed themselves as having completed their duty by submitting favorably the memorial, not deeming the resolution for their appointment as covering the duty of making a selection of works for this purpose.

Mr. **DRURY** further moved that a Committee, consisting of seven members, sign the memorial and present it.

This motion was carried, and in accordance therewith the memorial will be duly presented in the following terms:

To the President and Commissioners of Education, New-York:

The memorial of the Liberal Club of the City of New-York sheweth: That your memorialists are an association of citizens of New-York, holding stated meetings, for the investigation and advancement of science; that the subject of the education of the young has specially attracted the attention of your memorialists, and in particular a paper on the "Government and Education of Children" was lately read by W. L. Ormsby, Esq., and considered and discussed by your memorialists. In the course of such discussion certain omissions and defects in the plan of instruction, pursued alike in public as in private schools, were pointed out and considered. Of these there appeared to your memorialists to be one omission of so serious a character that your memorialists resolved to memorialize your Honorable Board to cause such omission to be supplied in all schools under your control. The omission in question is that of anything approaching real moral teaching in schools of all kinds, secular and denominational or religious, as well as that of failing to supply to those who are to live by labor any knowledge of the laws by which their conduct must be guided, in order that they may earn high wages and avoid low; of the principles which govern the rates of wages, the true relations of capital and labor; or to those who are destined to administer capital, any knowledge of the laws regulating the increase and preservation of capital. The science which will impart such moral teaching and such knowledge is the science of human well-being commonly called political economy.

Your memorialists are aware that the popular notions with regard to political economy do not consider it as having anything to do with morals, and believe that it is too abstruse to be taught to children.

Both these notions are erroneous. Rightly understood, it is a science of morals of the purest and noblest ethics, and the experience of more than twenty years furnished by the Birkbeck Schools of William Ellis, of London, England, has proved that, rightly taught, it becomes to children of from 9 or 10 years of age upwards one of the most intensely interesting and intelligible of their studies, besides excelling all in utility and importance; nor is any school worthy of the name in which a knowledge of this science is not imparted to its pupils. The introduction and right teaching of this science in the schools under the control of your Honorable Board will go far towards solving the religious difficulty, at present assuming such threatening proportions.

Your memorialists desire also to call the attention of the Board to the wholly inadequate provision existing in the New-York College for instructing the students thereof in this most important of sciences.

Your memorialists therefore pray that instruction in the science of human well being may be given for three or four hours per week, at the least, to the children and students in each and every grade and class in the grammar schools and College, under your control [illegible] teachers can be found competent to impart such instruction, and [illegible] receive from you a certificate [illegible] appointment as a public school teacher who shall not have acquired a competent knowledge of the science of human well-being, and the capacity to impart such knowledge to young children.

Approved at a stated meeting of the Liberal Club of New-York, held the 9th day of February, 1870, and ordered to be signed and transmitted to the Board of Education.

Mr. **ADOLPH OTT** read a paper on the depression and elevation of continents. The subject was discussed briefly, and then the meeting was adjourned.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

The Thompson Collection—Pictures Disposed of Yesterday.

The attendance at the Leeds Art Gallery yesterday morning was full as large as it had been for the two days previous, but the price realized for most of the pictures sold was far below their value. The morning sale comprised 128 pictures, catalogued from 482 to 609 inclusive, and the amount realized was $7,809 50, making the sum total received up to last evening $31,083 50. The highest-priced painting disposed of at the morning sale was No. 553, "The Sleeping Beauty," by **WIGHT**, of Boston. The auctioneer stated that it had been painted for the late Mr. **THOMPSON** to order, and since his death the artist had been paid for the work $3,000. Upon the sale of the picture quite a lively contest took place for its possession between Mr. H. C. **LEWIS**, of Cold Water, Mich., and **JAMES FISK**, Jr., of this City. The latter was, however, outbid, and it was knocked down to Mr. **LEWIS** for $800. The following pictures were also bid in by him for the prices annexed: No. 569, "A Landscape," by G. L. **BROWN**, $125; No. 599, a copy by T. T. **SPEAR** of the "English Farm Scene," (after **HERRING**, the original of which sold for $800,) $200; No. 608, "Portrait of Martha Washington," by **REMBRANDT PEEL**, $260, and six portraits of ex-Presidents, Nos. 602-607, which were sold at prices ranging from $22 to $55, besides a number of lower priced works. **JAMES FISK**, Jr., purchased No. 534, "Wood Scene, with Gipsey Tent," by **COBBETT**, E. J., (London,) $65; No. 548, "Early Spring, with Sheep and Figures," by **WAINEWRIGHT**, J. F., (London,) $105; and No. 575, "Boston Harbor, with Fort Independence," by **BRADFORD**, Wm., $75.

The following are the pictures purchased yesterday morning, in addition to those already noticed, which, from the price paid or from other causes, attracted attention, together with the names of the buyers, &c.; No. 529. "Cupid Asleep," by **REYNOLDS**, Sir **JOSHUA**, $12; Mr. **ROGERS**, of Massachusetts. No. 533. "Vase of Fruit," by **SAWYER**, J. H., $53; Mr. D. E. **MEADE**, of Dayton, Ohio. No. 535. "Lady at Balcony," by **COYPEL**, A., $75; Mr. **BARLOW**, dealer of Washington, D. C. No. 536. "Bacchus and Ariadne," by **NATOIRE**, **CHAS.**, $50; Mr. **BARLOW**. No. 537. "Girl Unvailing Cupid," by **FRAYONARD**, $62 50; Mr. **HUGHES**. No. 538. "Sunset on the Prairie," by **KUMMER**, J., $67 50; Mr. **LUDLUM**, of this City. No. 542. "Jacob Meeting Esau," by **JORDAENS**, J., $80; Mr. **TALBOT**. No. 544. "A Study by Etty," (R. A., London,) $50; Mr. **BARLOW**. No. 551. "Hercules and Omphale," by **VERONESE PAUL**, $300; Mr. **BARLOW**. No. 552. "Venus," by **LARGILINE NICHOLAS**, D., $110; Mr. C. **HENDERSON**. No. 554. "Return of the Dove to the Ark," by **FRANCESCHINI**, (Pupil of **GUIDO**,) $200; Mr. **MEADE**. No. 555. "Tribute of the Seasons," by **CALENDRANI**, $60; Mr. **HUGHES**. No. 556. "Siege of Troy," by **ZAUFFALY**, $345. No. 557. "Landscape," by **HUYSMAN**, R., $240; Mr. **LAZARUS**, the artist. No. 558. "Venus dissuading Adonis from the Chase, by **BOL**, H., $300; Mr. **BARLOW**. No. 560. "Venus and Cupid asleep," by **BOUCHER**, F., $180; Mr. G. P. **ROWELL**. No. 561. "Landscape," by **CARLYON**, $70; Mr. G. G. **WHITE**, of this City. No. 562. "St. John," by **CARACCI LODOVICO**, $115; Mr. W. B. **MOTT**, of this City. No. 563. "Allegorical picture containing likenesses of **LOUIS XIV.** and **RICHELIEU**," by **STELLA JACQUES**, $270; Mr. **HENRY** (assumed name.) No. 567. "Portrait of the Duchess of Cleveland," by **LELY**, Sir **PETER**, $265; Mr. **BARLOW**. No. 572. "Shore Scene," by **VERNET**, **CLAUDE J.**, $51; Mr. **HUGHES**. No. 574. "Moonlight on the Prairies," by **KUMMER**, J., $75; Mr. **CHAS. L. FROST**, of New-York. No. 579. "Bathing Scene," by **DIETRECY**, $100; G. P. R.; also by the same buyer, No. 587, "Wachuset, Mass.," by **MOVILLIER**, J., $75. No. 582. "The Lunch," by **MAYER**, $100; Mr. **MEADE**, and No. 594. "Garden Scene," by **PAPE**, J., $77 50, Mr. G. G. **WHITE**. A picture of the ruins of Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., in which was destroyed the first collection of paintings made by Mr. **THOMPSON**, was sold to Mr. **LEWIS** for $7.

At the evening sale, "Venus Disarming Cupid" sold for $135; "Tomb of Cicero," by **CROPSEY**, $110; "Discovery of Calista," $185; Landscape, by S. R. **PERCY**, $175; Landscape, by **LESLIE**, $207; "The Tooth-Drawer," by **HONTHORST**, (said to have cost $3,000,) $425; Landscape, by **CREPIN**, $175; "Magdalen," by **BALLONI**, $270; "Garden of Eden," by **KUMMER**, $105.

Labor Meetings Last Night.

At a meeting of the Union Coöperative Building Society, last night, about $500 were subscribed.

A meeting of the Tailors' Protective and Benevolent Union was held last night, at which the report of the Finance Committee was received, showing about $2,600 to their credit.

Ironmoulders' Union No. 25 met last night. It was stated that Mr. **JACKSON**, of Fourteenth-street, has now seventeen men employed, and that he feels certain of carrying his point.

A regular meeting of the Stonemasons was held last night at Demilt Hall, when the usual routine business was transacted. The strike of the men employed at the new Harlem Railroad Depot at Forty-second-street and Second-avenue, has terminated by an amicable arrangement with the employers.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—American Securities opened firm. Illinois Central buoyant. The course of prices during the day is shown by the following table:

	11 A. M.	1 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Consols, for money	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Consols, for account	92⅝@92¾	92⅝	92¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	87	..	87
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	86⅝	..	86⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	85⅝	..	85⅝
U. S. Ten-forties	84⅝	..	84⅝
Ill. Cent. R. R. Shares	107	108	108½
Erie R. R. Shares	19⅝	20	20
A. & G. W. R. R. Sh's	27	..	27

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 73f. 30c., and closed quiet at 73f. 22c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 9.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm and unchanged.

ANTWERP, Feb. 9.—Petroleum opened flat at 58¾f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Feb. 9.—Cotton opened quiet both on spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady at the closing prices of last evening. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is a shade firmer, and the sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 57s. ⅌ cwt. for New Cumberland Cut. Lard, 71s. ⅌ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firmer; Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.@11⅝d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 11¾d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Tallow buoyant at 46s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—Evening.—COTTON—The market closed firm. Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.@11⅝d. The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

LONDON, Feb. 9—11 A. M.—Sperm Oil, £88 ⅌ ton. Whale Oil, £40 ⅌ ton.

ANTWERP, Feb. 9.—Petroleum closed firmer at 59¼f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Feb. 9.—Cotton closed quiet on the spot and afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR active; Spring Extras, $3 50@$4 50. WHEAT steady and firm at 81¼c.@81½c. for No. 2; in the afternoon No. 2 active at 81¾c., cash and seller February; 82¾c. seller March. CORN steady and quiet at 70¼c.@70½c. for No. 2; in the afternoon No. 2 was nominal at 70½c. OATS dull. RYE steady at 68c.@70c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES nominal at 91c.@92c. PROVISIONS firmer and fairly active. MESS PORK in good demand at a decline of 25c.; sales at $25 75@$26, cash and seller March. LARD firm and ⅛c. higher; sales at 14⅛c.@14¼c. MEATS firmer at 10c.@10½c. for dry-salted Shoulders; 12¾c. for Rough Sides; 13¼c.@13½c. for Short Ribs, in bulk. HAMS steady at 14¼c. for Sweet Pickled; 12c. for Green. Dressed HOGS firm at $10 12½@$10 37½, dividing on 200 lbs. Live HOGS active and firmer at $8 60@$8 90 for Common to Fair; $9@$9 60 for Extra. CATTLE easy and quiet at $4 15@$4 85 for Cows and Light Steers. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 2,400 bushels Barley, 11,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 4,200 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn; 3,600 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Barley, 3,200 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—TOBACCO heavy; Medium Leaf, $10@$11; good Manufacturing, $12@$15; fine Bright, $20@$40. COTTON dull at 24c.@24½c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4 25@$4 40; Extra, $4 50@$4 75; Double Extra, $4 90@$5 25; Treble Extra to Fancy, $5 50@$7 50. WHEAT heavy; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 03@$1 05; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 10; choice, $1 15@$1 20; No. 2 White, $1 04@$1 05. CORN declining; Mixed, in bulk, 62c.; choice Mixed, sacked, 70c.@71c.; choice White and Yellow, 74c.@75c. OATS firmer at 45c.@50c. in bulk, 52c.@54c. sacked. BARLEY dull; prime Spring, 90c.; Fall, $1 30@$1 35. RYE dull at 71c.@72c. WHISKY firmer at 93c.@94½c. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, $27 [illegible] Corn, 26,400 bushels; Oats, 3,200 bushels; Rye, 1,300 bushels; Hogs, 1,600 head.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 10@$1 12. CORN dull at 72c.@74c. OATS dull at 50c.@55c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON quiet; Middling, 24¼c. TOBACCO firm and in good demand; sales 64 hhds. at $6@$24 30; receipts light. WHISKY steady with a fair demand at 93c. PROVISIONS quiet with but little doing. MESS PORK held at $26 75@$27; best offer $26 50. BULK MEATS neglected with no demand; Shoulders offered at 10½c.; Sides, 13¼c.@14¼c. BACON dull; but little out of smoke; Shoulders, 12¼c.; Sides, 15¼c.@16¼c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18¼c.@19¼c.; demand light. LARD unsettled; Prime Steam sold at 14c.; Kettle held at 15¼c. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10 off, buying.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—COTTON dull and nominal at 24½c. for Middling. FLOUR fairly active, and market favors buyers slightly. Howard-street Superfine, $4 62½@$5; do. Extra, $5 12½@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 75; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 25; do. Family, $7@$8 75; Western, $4 62½@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 75; do. Family, $6@$6 75. WHEAT dull; Pennsylvania Red, $1 22. CORN dull; White, 95c.@98c.; Yellow, 92c. OATS, 53c.@55c. RYE dull and nominal. MESS PORK weak at $27 50@$28. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 15¼c.@16c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.@16½c.; Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD dull at 16¼c. WHISKY firm and in fair demand at 96c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 980 head; the market was active and ¼c. higher than last week; sales 1,100 head, embracing 140 extra Kentucky at 8¾c.; 400 fair to prime Illinois at 7¼c.@7¾c.; 300 ordinary to medium Canada and Western at 6¼c.@7c., and 72 fair Texas at 6¼c. HOGS—Receipts, 4,400 head; the market was dull and inactive at 8¼c.@9¼c. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,800 head; the market was dull and stock was held the same as last week, with no inquiry. No business was transacted to-day and prices remain about the same, excepting that new Ohio CORN was offered at 78c. The best bid for fair four-rowed Canada BARLEY was 85c., in store. HIGHWINES nominal at 98c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—COTTON active and firmer; Middling, 24¼c.@24½c.; sales, 12,201 bales; receipts, 4,192 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 4,755 bales; to Barcelona, 909 bales; to Havre, 3,357 bales; to Vera Cruz, 375 bales. FLOUR, $5 40@$5 85@$6. CORN, $1 10. OATS, 80c. BRAN, $1 30. HAY, $26. PORK, $29 50. BACON, 14c.@17¼c.@18¼c. LARD—Tierce, 16¼c.@16¾c.; Keg, 18c. SUGAR easier at 12c.@14c. MOLASSES—Prime, 73c.@75c. WHISKY dull at 90c.@$1. GOLD, 120¼. Sterling EXCHANGE, 131¼. New-York Sight EXCHANGE par@¼ ⅌ cent. discount.

OSWEGO, Feb. 9.—FLOUR steady but unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $5 95 for No. 1 Spring; $6 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White, and $7 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 8,000 bushels White Michigan, on private terms. CORN quiet at $1 05. BARLEY is held at $1 03 for prime Up-lake Canada. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for Bolted and $2 15 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $30@$33 ⅌ ton, as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 92c.; to New-York, 82c.; to Albany, 64c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.—TOBACCO—Sales, 138 hhds. at $3@$4 50 for frozen trash to Common Lugs; $5@$6 25 for good Lugs; $6 50@$7 50 for Common Leaf; $8@$12 25 for Low to Fair Leaf; $33 50 for Bright Wrappers. FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. COTTON heavy; Middling, 24c. Mess PORK, $27 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. LARD—Prime, 16¼c. HAMS, 19¼c. for Sugar-cured. WHISKY—Raw, 94c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 9.—FLOUR moderately active. WHEAT quiet; Amber, $1 03; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 20; No. 1 Red, $1 10; No. 2 Red, $1 03¼. CORN easier; New, 70¼c. OATS—No. 1 held at 48c.; Old, 47c. Dressed HOGS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,500 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9.—FLOUR firmer and unchanged. WHEAT firm at 86¾c. for No. 1; 82c. for No. 2. OATS declining; No. 2, 37c. CORN steady and unchanged. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. Dressed HOGS steady at $10@$10 12½. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 9.—COTTON quiet at 24c.; receipts, 1,223 bales; exports, 167 bales. FLOUR steady. CORN, 92c.@93c. OATS, 70c. LARD, 16c.@18c. PORK, $28. BACON nominal. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 15¼c.

DETROIT, Feb. 9.—WHEAT steady; Extra White, $1 17@$1 18; No. 1 White, $1 09@$1 10; Amber, $1 02; Regular, $1 01. CORN—Old, 90c.; New, nominally 75c. OATS, 47c. BARLEY, $1 55@$1 60 ⅌ cental. Dressed HOGS scarce at $10 25@$10 75.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—WHEAT unchanged. RYE nominally 80c.@85c. CORN still dull; old State and Western, $1 10; new Mixed, unchanged. No change in BARLEY or MALT. OATS steady at 55c.@56c. for State.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9.—WHEAT unchanged. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS firmer; No. 1 State held at 48c. RYE heavy; held at 80c.@85c. BARLEY quiet at $1@$1 10 for State and Canada.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 9.—Spirits of TURPENTINE steady at 44½c. Strained RESIN, $1 55@$1 60. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 65@$2 80. TAR quiet at $2. COTTON steady at 23c.@24c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 9.—The COTTON market to-day was firmer, but little was doing and the offerings were light; sales, 260 bales; receipts 430 bales; Middling, 23¼c.@23¾c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 9.—COTTON active and steady; sales, 650 bales; Middling, 24c.; receipts, 953 bales; exports coastwise, 793 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 9.—COTTON was in good demand and closed firm; sales 1,500 bales; Middling, 24c.; receipts, 1,348 bales; exports, 306 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 9.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 23¼c.@23¾c.; receipts, 1,000 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,600 bales; sales 120 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb 9.—COTTON active; receipts, 1,768 bales; sales, 750 bales; Middling, 23¾c.@23¾c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—WHEAT dull and unchanged. LEGAL TENDERS, 83¼.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—Stocks strong. Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 108; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 48 11-16. Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¼. Gold, 120¼.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 9—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S. E.	Snowing	32
Halifax	S. E.	Snowing	32
Boston	N. W.	Clear	30
New-York	W. N. W.	Clear	30
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	33
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	32
Washington	N. N. E.	Cloudy	38
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	42
Richmond	N. W.	Clear	32
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	38
Savannah	W.	Clear	47
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	45
Oswego	N.	Cloudy	29
Buffalo	S. W.	Cloudy	31
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	30
Louisville	S. E.	Clear	40
Mobile	N.	Clear	40
New-Orleans	W.	Clear	46
Key West	N. E.	Cloudy	63
Havana	N.	Cloudy	69

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Washington	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Feb. 12	New-York	London.
Rhein	Feb. 12	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA AND BERMUDA.

Eagle	Feb. 10	New-York	Havana.
Fah Kee	Feb. 10	New-York	Bermuda.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post Office.

THURSDAY.

For Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle*, at 2 P. M. For Bermuda, W. I., by the *Fah Kee*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Rhein*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 9—*In steamship Nebraska, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Bascon, F. A. Blossom, S. R. Robins, R. McClellan, Peter Leckie, J. W. A. Green, Marquis of Colleyvond, J. Downes, Mrs. M. E. Jankins, W. S. Tisdale, G. J. Hoffmann, Thos. Young, Z. Allen.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah.—Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Dennison, Robert Ivey, Edwin Smith, G. M. Beach, Wm. J. Halsey, George Bankman, G. T. Sterns.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 01 | Sun sets..... 5 28 | Moon sets.. 2 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 19 | Gov. Island. 3 07 | Hell Gate.. 4 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Nemesis, (Br.,) Billings, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Tripoli, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Hatteras, Blackwood, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships New World, Champion, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Duchesse d'Orleans, Hines, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Son.

Bark Atlantic, (N. G.,) Schiebenhuber, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Brasiliera, (N. G.,) Wessels, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nummer Fuenf, (N. G.,) Albrecht, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Argonaut, (Br.,) Sanderson, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Agnes Fraser, (Br.,) Cameron, Matanzas.

Brigs Madonna, (Br.,) Jordan, Demerara, Miller & [illegible] Low, Watson, Harrison, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; American, Stone, Cienfuegos, James Henry.

Schrs. Anglo-American, (Br.,) Smith, Truxillo, G. Wessels & Co.; F. A. Conant, Brandberg, Jacmel, Morrison & Barlow; J. M. Morales, Newman, Maracaibo, B. P. Sherman; F. A. Bailey, Locke, Arroyo, P. R., Chase, Talbot & Co.; M. P. Smith, Graves, Washington, Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Gulf Stream, McCreery, Galveston Jan. 25, via Key West 30th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Feb. 2, put into Norfolk short of coal, and sailed same day, but experienced heavy N. E. gales, and was compelled to return to Norfolk for a further supply of coal; Feb. 2, off Hatteras, passed a schr., bound S., with bowsprit and all headgear gone.

Steamship South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston, [illegible] with mdse. and passengers to [illegible] Experienced severe N. E. gales the entire passage.

Steamship Centipede, Beckett, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Experienced heavy head winds the entire passage.

Steamship Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall Feb. 1, with treasure, mdse., mails and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co. Has had heavy head winds the entire passage.

Steamship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston Jan. 29, via Key West Feb. 2, with mdse. and passengers Chas. H. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 4, with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Bark Atma, (of Shields,) Watson, Shanghae Oct. 24, with teas, &c., to Morewood & Co. Passed Anjier Nov. 8, the Cape of Good Hope Dec. 18, and crossed the equator Jan. 10, in lon. 33. Lost the trades of the Indian Ocean on the meridian off the Mauritius, and from thence to the Cape of Good Hope had variable westerly winds; experienced strong N. E. and N. winds on the coast, and was 10 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark Uman, (Swed.,) Svensen, Marseilles 65 ds., with mdse. to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 29, and had stormy weather the entire passage; lost and split sails.

Brig Alina, (Norw.,) Hendricksen, Stonington.

Schr. W. H. Jones, Line, Fernandina 9 ds., with yellow pine to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Floranten, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Terrell, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. Anderson, Doyle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Amos Falkenberg, Terrell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Adams, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. Payne, Stevens, Provincetown, for Philadelphia.

Schr. N. Clifford. Jones, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ridington, Mason, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Cimbria, for Hamburg; Etna and Nebraska, for Liverpool; Nemesis, for do.; brigs O. Blanchard, for Liverpool; Herman and Rosetta, for Matanzas; Cheviot, for St. Thomas; A. Richardson, for Apalachicola; schrs. C. C. Warren, for Para; Searsville, for Demerara; C. C. Baylis, for Mobile; E. C. Gates, for Savannah; J. L. Weaver, for Charleston; G. H. Squires, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Arr. steamers Siberia, from Liverpool; Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 9.—Arr. schrs. William Thompson, for Norfolk, Va., A. E. Caril, for New-York; brig Black Swan, for Baltimore.

Sld. bark David Nichols, for New-York; schr. H. G. Bird, for Georgetown, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 9.—Passed out—Ship Robert Pelham, for Liverpool; bark Delaware, for Demerara; brig Georgia, for Cuba; bark R. B. Walker, for New-York.

Arr. brig Potomac, from Rio; struck on Hatteras Reef and lost sails, on Tuesday night, and was towed in by the steamer Louisa Moore, of New-York.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 9.—Sld. steamer Isaac Bell, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 9.—Cld. schrs. Wantanga, for Newbern, N. C.; Farragut, for St. John, N. B.; Moses Patten, for Jacksonville.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 9.—Cle. steamship Fanny, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

Returned—Bark Emblyn, (of Ipswich, Eng.,) Cottingham, hence for Queenstown, while going out to sea, collided with brig E. Miller, at anchor on the Bar. The bark had her fore bulwarks stove, lost bowsprit, and all her head gear, fore and main rigging carried away, chafed the foremast, and lost one anchor and 15 fathoms chain. Was towed to the City by the steamtug Rescue.

Marine Disasters.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 9.—The schr. Eliza Pike, hence for Philadelphia, is now ashore near this port, and will probably prove a total loss.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 9.—The schr. F. E. Allen, heretofore reported ashore on Body Island, has gone to pieces.

Spoken, &c.

Mary Lee—Bark, from Yokohama for New-York, 45 ds. out, Nov. 7, of Anjier.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 9.—The steamships Weser, of the North German Lloyd, from New-York, arrived here at 8½ o'clock last evening on the way to Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 9.—The steamship City of Antwerp, of the Inman line, from New-York, touched here at 11½ o'clock yesterday forenoon on her voyage to Liverpool.

CONDENSED STATEMENT
OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF
THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,
For eleven months, ending Dec. 31, 1869,
AND OF ITS ASSETS ON THAT DAY.

Assets Feb. 1, 1869		$29,325,295 10
Receipts during eleven months:		
Policy Fees, Annuities, Premiums and Renewals	$11,175,659 87	
Interest, Premium on Gold and Rents	2,090,353 48—	13,266,013 35
		$42,591,308 45

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death and matured Endowments	$1,702,651 25	
Cash Dividends	3,585,418 22	
Surrendered Policies, Annuities, Commissions and Commutation of future Commissions	1,596,849 57	
Expenses and Taxes	493,726 44	
Office Furniture	1,079 26—	7,379,724 74
Net Assets Dec. 31, 1869		$35,211,583 71

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Banks and Trust Companies	$1,857,330 30	
Bonds and Mortgages	27,319,882 47	
United States and State Stocks and Bonds	5,073,108 75	
Real estate	953,717 49	
Balance due by agents	7,544 79—	35,211,583 71
Add:		
Interest accrued but not due	155,847 63	
Interest due and unpaid	30,260 64	
Premiums due but not received	286,154 14	
Premiums deferred, Quarterly and Semi-Annual	1,500,000 00	
Market value of Stocks in excess of cost	684,771 00—	$2,657,033 41
Gross Assets, December 31, 1869		$37,868,617 12
Increase in Net Assets for the 11 months		$5,386,288 61

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same correct.

(Signed,) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The foregoing statement comprises the business of eleven months only. The fiscal year of the Company has hitherto commenced on the 1st day of February and expired upon the 31st day of January. For several years past the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State has urged upon the officers of the Company to make the fiscal year coincident with the calendar year, pursuant to the provisions of a special statute authorizing such change. The Board of Trustees, at its meeting on Jan. 19, inst., decided that the time had arrived when compliance with the wishes of the State authorities was both expedient and proper, and it accordingly made the change. Hereafter the fiscal year of the Company will extend from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, both dates inclusive.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'CK S. WINSTON,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ROBERT H. MCCURDY,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
MARTIN BATES,	WILLIAM E. DODGE,
WILLIAM BETTS,	GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
OLIVER H. PALMER,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
SAM'L E. SPROULLS,	ALONZO CHILD,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	RICH'D A. MCCURDY,
W. SMITH BROWN,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
RICHARD PATRICK,	J. ELLIOT CONDICT,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,	JAMES C. HOLDEN,
WILLIAM A. HAINES,	HUGH N. CAMP,
EZRA WHEELER,	HERMAN C. VON POST.

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, Vice President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.
FREDERIC SCHROEDER, Assistant Secretary.
WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D., HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON, HON. HENRY E. DAVIES, } Counsel.
ISAAC L. KIP, M. D., G. S. WINSTON, M. D., } Medical Examiners.

Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway,
CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.
JAN. 20 1870.

REFRIGERATORS.
BASSFORD'S celebrated NONPAREIL, Warranted
BEST AND COOLEST OUT.
ONLY DEPOT, BASSFORD'S
Great House-Furnishing Bazaar, Cooper Institute.

AMERICAN
Spiral Spring Butt Co.,
NO. 27 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

USE "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES" for colds, coughs, sore throats, bronchitis, &c. Superior to all others. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House. No more of those cubeb things.

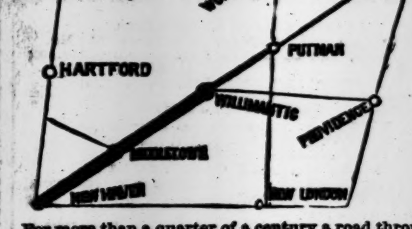
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN, INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, ON THE 1ST OF MAY AND NOVEMBER, FREE FROM ALL STATE, LOCAL AND UNITED STATES TAXES. PRICE PAR AND INTEREST.

THE ROAD.—THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD of Connecticut is the FINAL LINK in the GRAND AIR-LINE ROUTE between NEW-YORK and BOSTON. 52 miles in length, running from New-Haven to Willimantic, passing through Middletown about midway, and will be over 20 miles shorter than the present most popular route.

The position of the Road, as compared with the old lines, which were built with a view of connecting different cities, rather than to form a direct through route, is shown by the following diagram:



For more than a quarter of a century a road through this section of the State has been greatly needed, and unlike most new railroad enterprises, which have to wait the growth of business along its line, this Road will find a large established local trade awaiting its completion.

In regard to the through trade, a single glance at the map is more convincing than any argument can be as to the important fact that this route, being the shortest, and affording so great a saving in time, must ultimately be the chief thoroughfare between Boston and New-York.

THE BONDS are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures on the road. They are secured by a First Mortgage on all the property of the Company of whatever kind. The State of Connecticut is made Trustee for the bondholders, and every bond must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by the Comptroller. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and may, at the option of the holder, be registered. They are, by an act of the Legislature of Connecticut, made exempt from all State and local taxes, and are also free from income tax. The average tax in Connecticut is about two per cent., while the revenue tax is some three-eighths per cent., which, added to the interest, makes the bond equal to one paying nine and one-half per cent.

The security is beyond question; the interest is liberal; while the tax exemption feature renders them the MOST DESIRABLE BOND IN THE MARKET FOR INVESTORS RESIDING IN CONNECTICUT.

All classes of securities received at full market rates, and bonds returned without expense.

Full information furnished on application to any of the banks or bankers in the State, or by sending direct to ourselves.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. Coupons payable May and November, free of GOVERNMENT TAX.

As an additional security, the principal and interest IS GUARANTEED IN CURRENCY BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The Chicago and Southwestern Railway, in connection with the Muscatine branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, is a DIRECT EXTENSION of the old Chicago and Rock Island Road from Columbus, Iowa, 250 miles THROUGH THE RICHEST PORTIONS OF IOWA AND MISSOURI, TO THE CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, thus constituting an almost direct air line from CHICAGO to the commercial metropolis of Kansas and the Missouri Valley.

The field for this Road throughout the Southwest is an open one; its connection with Chicago is direct, and all its connections are among the MOST VALUABLE and important of any Road in existence.

The whole issue of Bonds amounts to five millions, and constitutes a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company,

BESIDES BEING UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

which renders the investment doubly secure. We do not hesitate to recommend them as FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

They will be sold at present at 97 and accrued interest, in currency. Government Bonds and other available securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, with full and interesting particulars, furnished on application by

FRANK & GANS,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $600,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds,

which they offer at the original price.

The work on the road has been rapidly pushed forward, 50 miles having been built since the loan was offered. This makes the whole line 455 miles. It is graded to the 487th mile post west from Kansas City.

This loan is a mortgage upon the whole line. Upon the extension to Denver City it is a first mortgage.

The Kansas Pacific Railway

Is Now in Successful Operation for 455 Miles,

and its business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:

Earnings from freight	$1,500,419 27
Earnings from passengers and mail	717,521 19
Earnings from miscellaneous sources	7,909 65
Total	$2,225,850 11
Total expenses	1,386,180 02
Net earnings	$839,670 09

The vast land grant and the rapid sales of the lands to settlers give the bond additional value. Out of its Kansas lands the Company in 1869 sold 382,745 acres of lands for $1,129,042 57, at an average price of $2 95-per acre. Part of this sum was in notes and obligations, so that from land sales alone the Company really earned in money $246,950 22.

The aggregate receipts of the year's business are as follows:

Railway earnings (net)	$839,670 09
Profit from lands (net)	246,950 22
Total	$1,086,620 31

The agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application, and give all information. They recommend this bond as an especially good security for insurance and trust companies. Address

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

110 MILES COMPLETED.
ONLY 7 1-2 MILES
TO FINISH THE WHOLE LINE.
SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,
First Mortgage Bonds,
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and
Pekin Railroad Company
of Illinois.

This road is now VIRTUALLY COMPLETED, as there remained, at latest advices, but 7½ miles of track to be laid, and the line will be opened throughout about Feb. 1, as the rails for its completion are now on the ground. Trains are running on the portion completed, and the earnings considerably exceed the anticipations of the Company. Seven-eighths of the bonds have already been taken by investors, and the present active demand will soon absorb the balance.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, and is the only East and West line connecting the cities from which it derives its name. No road has ever been built having more numerous valuable connections East and West. At Pekin it connects with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western; at Indianapolis with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and all the main lines East making a NEW THROUGH DIRECT ROUTE in Illinois and Indiana from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Peoria, Burlington, Quincy, Omaha and the Far West. Among the advantages therefore, claimed for the road is its POSITION, directly on the line of interoceanic travel, and in the track of the great movements of commerce from West to East.

THE LOCAL TRAFFIC must also be very large, as the road passes through one of the richest and most populous sections of Illinois, a State which has become famous for building up several of the most prosperous railroads in this country, through the immense local traffic contributed to them.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The whole amount of bonds which can be sold is less than $18,000 per mile, on a road which has cost about $40,000 per mile; so that the total liability of the Company for interest each year will be only $140,000 in gold, a sum which is really insignificant when the character and location of the road is considered. In addition to the security furnished by a first mortgage upon the entire property of a first-class railroad 117 miles in length, the bonds have lately been further secured by a consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, so that the bonds are not only a First Mortgage of less than $18,000 per mile on this 117 5-100 miles, but have been assumed by the Consolidated Company under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company.

VALUE AS AN INVESTMENT.

The Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD, coupons being paid semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1 at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York. The Bonds may also be registered at the holder's option.

THEY ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

THEY ARE CONVERTIBLE into stock, and as the stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois, such as the Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy, have sold at the Stock Boards from above par to nearly 200 per cent., THIS PRIVILEGE OF CONVERTING THE BONDS INTO STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR GREATLY INCREASES THEIR VALUE, and should be highly appreciated.

PRICE 95

and accrued interest, in currency. Gold, Coupons, Governments, and all marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates, free of commission. We forward bonds by express, free of charge. Pamphlets, containing maps and circulars relating to the Road, furnished on application, by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York

A PRIME SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
St. Louis & Southeastern
Railway of Illinois.
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, MAY
AND NOVEMBER.

The St. Louis and Southeastern Railway spans the State of Illinois, commencing at the City of St. Louis and ending at the City of Shawneetown, on the Ohio River. Its entire length, when completed, will be 139 miles, TWENTY-SEVEN MILES OF WHICH ARE ALREADY FINISHED AND IN OPERATION. Work is progressing on other portions of the road, and it is the intention of the Company to push the enterprise to early completion.

This line of road supplies an urgent need. It passes through a fertile and populous section of the State hitherto destitute of railroad facilities. In the production of wheat the district is not excelled by any other in the Union, and the road throughout its entire length PASSES OVER THE RICHEST COAL BEDS OF ILLINOIS, now being profitably and extensively worked at various points. In view of the large and increasing consumption of coal at St. Louis and in the adjoining region, the profits upon the transportation of coal alone will, within the limit of three years, more than pay the interest on the entire bonded debt of the Company. The total issue of bonds is limited to $2,250,000, equal to about $16,000 per mile, to be issued only as the construction and equipment of the road progresses. They are issued under a mortgage made to P. C. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National Bank, New-York, and George Opdyke, Trustees. It is carefully drawn, and duly recorded in all the counties through which the road passes.

In offering these Convertible Bonds for sale we beg to refer investors to a pamphlet in our possession, now ready for distribution, containing a comprehensive exhibit of the enterprise and its promising future, signed by the President of the Company, General EDWARD F. WINSLOW, and by Brevet Major-General JAMES H. WILSON, United States Army, one of its Directors, and also to the statement appended thereto, signed by W. MILNOR ROBERTS, United States Civil Engineer, and one of the most distinguished railroad constructors of the country. These gentlemen are well known to the country and their friends for their ability, integrity, and honor. The accuracy of their statements may therefore be confidently relied upon.

Any one who will carefully study these documents cannot fail to become convinced that this road, when completed, will control a large and profitable local business, to say nothing of its through traffic. It will, therefore, be able to pay, without fail, the interest on its bonds, and render the stock a very profitable investment. Gross earnings at the rate of $3,000 per mile per annum will be ample to pay the interest on its debt, including the expense of operation and repairs. There is no completed road in the State of Illinois which is not earning much more than this sum per mile. The Company CONFIDENTLY EXPECT THEIR ROAD TO EARN FROM SEVEN TO TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE from the time of completion.

After a thorough investigation of the merits of this enterprise, we confidently recommend these Bonds to our friends and the public as a safe and profitable investment.

Price for the present, 92½ and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving to itself the right to advance the price whenever it may so determine.

Pamphlets furnished on application.

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